

The Macdonald FARM Journal

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VOL. 20, NO. 5

MAY, 1959



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The Macdonald Farm Journal is the official monthly publication of Macdonald College, McGill University. Address all communications for both advertising or editorial matter to the Editor, H. Gordon Green, Ormstown, Quebec.

REVISED ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE MACDONALD FARM JOURNAL

Effective May 1, 1959

Published by Macdonald College, Que.
Issued monthly, 15th. Closing date 5th. Three years \$1.00.

General Advertising Rates: (Ag.
Comm. — 15%; c.d. 2%)

Per agate line (14 lines to the inch)
Casual 26¢
1,000 lines (per year) 25¢
3,000 lines (per year) 24¢
5,000 lines (per year) 22.5¢

per column inch \$3.64
per page \$109.20

Color (extra per page) \$35.00

Mechanical Requirements:

Type page: 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. wide x 10 ins. deep

Trim size: 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide x 11 ins. deep

Column width: 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (13 picas)

Number of columns — 3

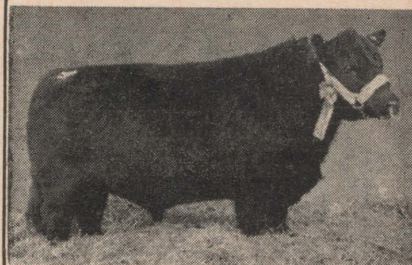
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Editorial

Vertical Integration Opportunity

THE federal government disapproves of vertical integration or contract farming. The Minister of Agriculture recently stated in the House of Commons that he had instructed the Agricultural Stabilization Board to "actively explore the method of providing price supports for hogs by means of a payment to producers, commonly described as a deficiency payment, rather than by undertaking to purchase product". The reason given for the deficiency payment approach is that it "... would make it possible to withhold payments from commercial organizations operating under the so-called vertical integration plan ...". This positive statement against vertical integration or contract farming is very significant. Workers at Macdonald College have considered this problem over the past two or three years, and perhaps in typical academic fashion have been reluctant to come out strongly on one side or the other.

There are real advantages to be secured through vertical integration. In the first place it makes available to the farm industry a technology which would otherwise not be available. It also makes available to farmers credit which they apparently cannot secure through existing channels. On the other hand, it is often stated that vertical integration will operate so as to destroy the opportunity of the small to medium sized farm to secure a market for products which are under integrated production. It is also claimed that the contracts are sometimes written in terms which protect the contractor and can be used against the interests of the farmer. These

charges may be true. But they will be decreasingly true in the future. The major contractors in the vertical integration field are feed suppliers and meat packers who have dealt with Canadian farmers over a long period of years. They have much to lose by being party to tricky contracts.

Nonetheless, vertical integration does present real problems. It is in this sense that agricultural co-operatives and agricultural marketing boards might prevent the situation from getting out of hand. Co-operatives are among the most important suppliers of feeds and other materials provided by the integrators and thus might be expected naturally to engage in the integration process themselves. And to the extent that co-operatives do engage in this process, there would be little danger of loss of independence of the individual farm operator. In fact, since the government is so concerned about the evils of integration, it could make a very constructive step in the direction of helping co-operatives to engage in the process. This could be an achieved extension of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act of 1939 in the direction of guaranteeing the financing of co-operatives which wish to help their members to integrate and thus to compete with private integrators.

At the same time we feel that producer marketing boards organized under provincial legislation may also materially assist in overcoming some of the difficulties involved in vertical integration. At least this matter should be examined. It is significant, for instance, that in the Southern Unit-

ed States some farmers who have had experience with vertical integration involving private contractors have turned to the organization of farmer bargaining units. It may seem odd that they have to turn to labour unions as their bargaining agents. If any situation requiring the organization of farmers into such bargaining units should arrive in Canada, their bargaining unit might naturally be producer boards. Such an arrangement would give the farmers full legal rights to bargain on all provisions of the contract arrangement. In fact the adaptability of the producer board arrangement to such schemes is illustrated in the fact that all of the existing producer board negotiating or bargaining arrangements are contracts between producer and marketing groups. To employ the rights which are given to farmers under provincial boards, legislation would be a means of minimizing any possible abuse.

It is the hope of Macdonald College that integration arrangements sponsored by co-operatives and those which would provide the bargaining through producer boards may be the means of alleviating any concern about the impact of the integration process on Canadian agriculture.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FARMER?

It isn't "love of the soil," investigators Arthur H. Brayfield and Mary M. Marsh (Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science) discovered. A check of fifty Kansas farmers, all ex-G.I.s, showed that the most proficient weren't necessarily those who were most satisfied with farming nor were the most satisfied the most proficient. The traits which seemed to make for farming success were good sense, mechanical ability, skill in handling implements and equipment, preference for outdoor activities, optimism and—contrary to the popular conception of farmers as ornery—sociability and a liking for people.

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Editor, H. GORDON GREEN, Ormstown, Que.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

One Price For All Milk?

A frank discussion about one of the most contentious suggestions ever made about the problem of milk marketing.

By Les Young
Sec'y, Quebec Farm Forum

Is it time that Quebec dairy farmers received the same price for all top quality milk, whether it be used by the bottling trade, ice cream manufacturer or butter maker? Such a "pooled price" has been discussed by the Dairy Farmers of Canada at their annual meeting and more recently by Ontario dairy producers. A pool or blend price system is already operating in British Columbia and in England and Wales.

Quebec is the "Dairy Province of Canada" exceeding in milk production the Province of Ontario. It is, perhaps, time that Quebec producers gave some thought to milk "price pooling."

Under a price pooling program producers of top quality milk would receive the same price for their product, no matter how it might be used. Thus, producers having milk of a quality acceptable to the bottle trade and produced under acceptable conditions, would receive the same price as fluid milk shippers (the blend price) even though their milk might go to the butter maker.

Each processor would have to submit the amount of milk he received of the prescribed quality, along with the manner in which the milk was used, to an independent body. This body would then determine the blend price by calculating so much milk at cheese price, so much at butter price and so much at bottle trade price. Once the blend price was calculated, the processors selling most of their milk on the high priced market would have to pay into the pool and their money would be paid out of the pool to processors selling on a low priced market. All processors could then pay their producers the same price.

The Ontario Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Everett Biggs, who outlined a suggested price pooling plan for Ontario producers, stated that three groups would be involved; the government, processors and producers. He said that he thought the most satisfactory operation of a price pool could be achieved if government inspectors checked farms to see that their production units were up to quality requirements and if government personnel administered the pool and cal-



The trend in dairying everywhere is toward larger herds, labor saving machines and more and more production. Is the farmer to suffer from his own efficiency?

culated the blend price.

A blend price for milk would not disrupt present shipping practices. Farmers could still ship to the processors of their choice although under a blend price system all factories would pay the same. If producers did not wish to bring their production facilities and the quality of their milk up to the prescribed standards for the blend price, they could continue to ship to processors utilizing inferior quality milk and would receive lower prices than the blend price — the "going" price for the quality of milk being shipped.

Many reasons can be advanced in support of a blend price scheme. First, it would encourage the production of top quality milk, although it would not force farmers to raise their standards.

Such a program would do away with the protected fluid market and the "contract" as we know them to-day. Milk would be paid for on the basis of *quality only* and not, as far as the producer would be concerned, on the basis of how it would be used. Under such a plan the manufacturing milk producer whose product is of a high quality would receive the same price as would the shipper to the fluid market. At present, no matter how high the quality of

his milk, a condensery shipper receives the price of that class of milk — classed not according to quality but to utilization.

There would be no need for fluid producers to establish "quotas". It is being argued to-day that fluid producers, trying to establish higher quotas, overproduce and dump their surplus on the manufacturing milk market thus depressing the price received by manufacturing milk producers. This situation would be eliminated, and all producers would have the same incentive for expansion and the same penalty for over-production.

In some parts of Ontario it has been reliably reported that some fluid milk shippers are paying processors "kickbacks" so that the particular processor to whom they ship will be able to gain an unfair advantage over his competitors. Such practices would disappear with a blend price.

Economies of transportation could be gained too. The criss-crossing of truck routes could be eliminated and transportation costs cut. Also, milk could go to the nearest plant as long as there could be equitable distribution among plants.

(Turn to page 6)

Undoubtedly a plan to blend milk prices for quality products will meet with opposition. Fluid milk shippers who presently enjoy a protected market will probably be the most unhappy of all. It is possible that some processors will take exception to it, although there seems to be no reason for them to do so. It ought to be in the best interests of the whole dairy industry, and stabilizing influence.

"As soon as he swaller, he starts again". That line from Leetle Bateese describes agriculture to-day. No sooner does a farmer change one of his practices that science and technology come up with a better one. The farm family must keep abreast of these changes if the family farm is to survive. The solution of all the other problems confronting agriculture . . . marketing, credit, over-supply . . . will not be sufficient, even with government handouts, to keep the farmer in business who cannot adjust.

To promote and assist farmers toward this end a network of extension services has been built up over the years. It includes the press, radio, agricultural colleges and experimental stations, farm organizations and government services, which take in the county agronomes. Yet in a recent survey, more than half the farm forums in Quebec gave as the main reason that they didn't make more use of extension services for the fact that they don't know what services are available. Others said they were too busy to think about them, that they were careless and lacked initiative, that they did not have confidence in the services, or that they were afraid of the cost.

Of all the extension services, those of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and more particularly the "agronome" service is the least fully understood according to farmers' replies.

Agronomes, employed by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, are located in every county of agricultural importance. Mr. J.-E. Dubé, in charge of them and Director of Extension for Quebec, describes their work. "The agronomes can readily cope with almost every (agricultural) question . . . By means of radio, networks, newspapers, bulletins and circulars, lectures to agricultural meetings, he promotes the necessary changes in agriculture."

However, Mr. Dubé adds: "Too many people expect the agronome to do the work instead of giving advice. Some prefer to have him

do the secretarial work of the local organizations rather than follow short courses given by him . . . The agronome does not control parity, market prices, cost of supplies and labour, capital investments; he is only the man with whom should be studied the input-output relationships, to establish the highest profit combination."

The agronome's job is not an easy one. His position as a civil servant requires him to steer clear of politics. In this Province it is doubtful if the agronome receives as much pay as his background and training might bring him if applied elsewhere. He is bound by some regulations. Lately, he is advisor and consultant to all the farmers in his county.

The 1956 census showed that in Compton County there were 2,108 farms, Chateauguay boasted 1,279 and Brome, 1,155 while Missisquoi had 1,311, Papineau had 1,761 and Pontiac contained 1,482. Allowing two agronomes per county it is obvious that it is physically impossible for the agronomes to visit each farmer.

Under these conditions it is essential that the agronome should draw up a program of work and devise methods of work which will make available his services to the maximum number of farmers. Mr. Dubé mentioned the mass media . . . radio, press, bulletins, . . . and that the agronome should work through agricultural meetings and short courses. He puts stress on short courses where, in the author's opinion, it should be.

General agricultural information and news is being well provided by the press and radio. However, the information in the press needs to be supplemented by explanations as to how it can be applied to local conditions and practices. There will also be farmers who have specific questions requiring answers. This is a job which can be adequately done only by someone in the locality who is respected and trusted by farmers and who is familiar with local conditions. To reach the largest number of farmers it must be done at group meetings.

This doesn't rule out farm visits by the agronome. He will have to do some visiting to keep up-to-date on local problems and to set up demonstrations to prove whatever is being recommended.

Mr. Dubé has pointedly stated that agronomes should not do the secretarial work for local organizations. Organizations will become weakened if the agronome does

this work for any length of time as members will come to depend too much on him. Farmers should not abuse agronomes by asking them to do such work. Agronomes are advisory or consultant specialists and not errand boys.

Farmers have some responsibilities toward their agronomes. Those who can't be bothered roll themselves out of the rocking chair ought to realize that the rest of the world isn't too concerned either. They should have initiative to go to the agronome, not wait for him to come to them, and to co-operate with him by attending meetings and short courses. They should also be able to exercise some patience, for the agronome may be busy with one of the 1000 other farmers.

The few farmers, who hang back from asking advice because of cost ought first to find out cost before worrying. Sometimes improvements are worth many times their cost. Those farmers who are "too busy" ought to stop long enough to make sure they are being busy in the most sensible way. Many improvements are labour saving.

As for knowing what extension services are available, the onus is on the farmer, individually and through his farm organization, to find out. The mass media and agronomes also provide this type of information. As far as the agronome's services are concerned farmers should suggest the subjects about which they want information. In some places just across the U.S. border groups of farmers sit down with the agronome and help him plan his work to meet their needs in a matter that will benefit the most people. Unfortunately, very few agronomes have any kind of training about how to make their services available to the most farmers, although they are specialists in agriculture. It is therefore most important that farmers do as much as they can to help.

If farmers are to obtain the best work from their agronome, and the agronome the optimum of operation from the farmers, they must recognize that each has responsibilities to the other. Farmers should look upon the agronome as an advisor or consultant whose services are available to them, at whose salary their taxes help pay. They should co-operate with him and not be afraid to make constructive suggestions. Most agronomes would like farmers to take more interest in their work.

What Is The Potato Problem?

By Helen David

Prov. Conv. of Agriculture

AS planting time is rolling around fast, we would like to say a word about potatoes, particularly Quebec potatoes.

So many farmers have gone to raising potatoes in large quantities for financial reasons and bought a lot of expensive machinery. Then in our markets and supermarkets urban housewives buy Maritime potatoes instead of our own Quebec potatoes and at a greater cost. When our Quebec potatoes are less than two cents a pound, why will consumers pay so much more for imported potatoes?

Recently the matter was brought to my attention that Quebec potatoes are such poor quality, poorly graded and dark in color when cooked.

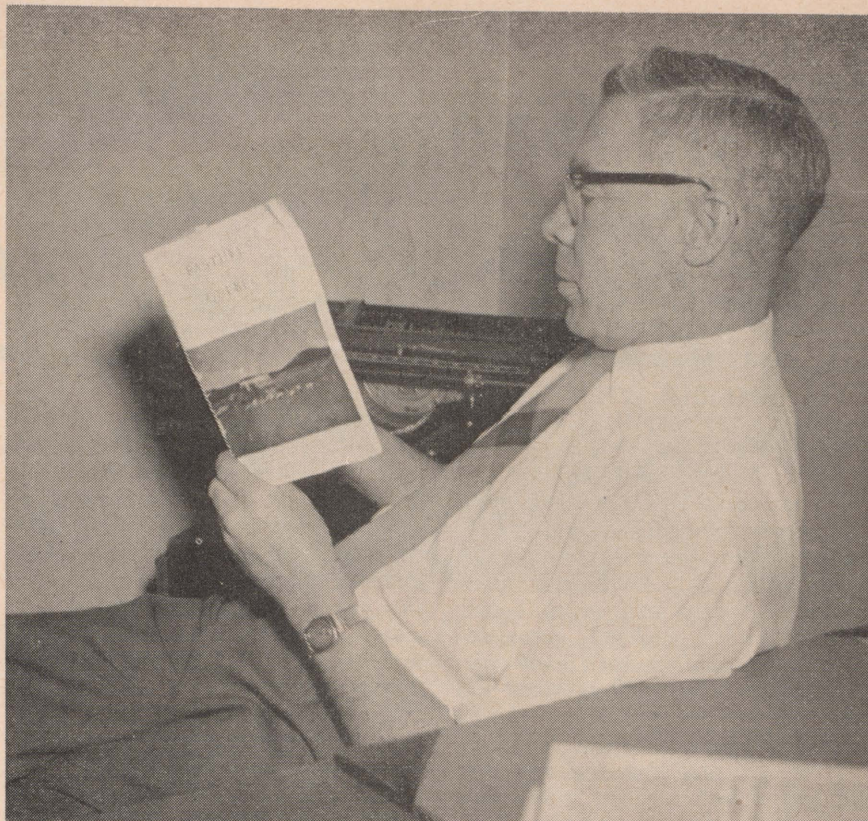
First, what is the reason for this poor quality? There is a market for good eating potatoes. Are there really good reasons why we cannot grow them in Quebec?

We hear so much about certified seed these days and that the potato has been treated for different diseases. Soil conservation should help for good growing conditions and there is spraying to save the potato from blight. Then there are sprays to kill the green tops so the crops can be harvested. Is it possible all these insecticides and sprays affect the quality of the potato?

A recent article states, "Sprays and dusts can control late blight diseases in potato crops, but in years of heavy infection even as many as ten spray treatments have not been able to check it. The Can. Dept. of Agriculture continues the research for material to breed resistant varieties, but often they have found resistance at the cost of potato quality."

However, there is no excuse for poor grading and packaging. Here is what 4H Clubs did in one Province — Cleaned and graded potatoes, and put them in clear 10 lb. plastic bags. The Clubs were certainly rewarded for their effort.

Now this week I read in one of our Farm Magazines, "Potato Industry turns to Processing." This will enable housewives to pick potatoes off the grocery shelves in fancy, lightweight packages, just adding hot water and milk — and you will get your hearts desire, maybe.



Don MacDonald of the Family Herald looks through an important new pamphlet published by Macdonald College in conjunction with the Quebec Department of Agriculture. Entitled "Pastures in Quebec" the booklet offers a complete but easily read summary of legumes suitable for this province along with recommendations for the various soils. Methods of seeding are fully discussed and special attention is given to the subject of long term pastures. This is an invaluable handbook for anyone interested in obtaining the utmost from his grass acreage.



Photo taken at the National Salon of Agriculture last February when a certificate was presented by the R.O.P. Breeders Association for services rendered to the Quebec Poultry Industry, to Prof. W. A. Maw, co-chairman of the Quebec Poultry Committee; chairman of the poultry industry at Macdonald College and vice-president of the Salon of Agriculture.

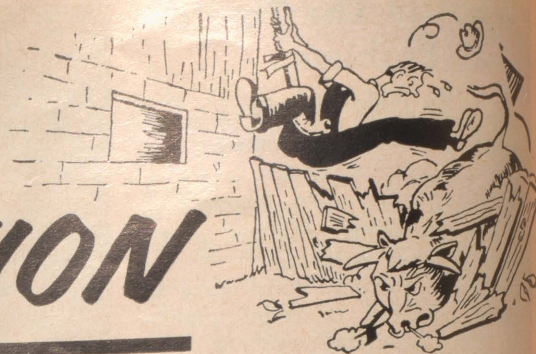
Is this what is going to happen to our Quebec grown potatoes?

Let us have the right quality and I am sure we will prefer to peel our own potatoes and are not looking forward to joining the unionized housewives and a 40 hour

week. If we are Women's Institute members, we do like modern conveniences, but a limit.

I wish you all success in your spring gardens and crops and health.

Letters for our *BEEF SECTION*



I REMEMBER WHEN . . .

Dear Editor:

Remembering, and having experienced conditions of that time, (Consolidation discussion, Feb. issue of the Journal) and considering that St. Anne was more centrally located and much better supplied with railway accommodation, which was of much importance in those days, gives the idea that there are some things to be considered besides tobacco.

It is not easy for any one who did not experience the conditions at that time to realize the difficulties of transportation on the local roads.

We do not suppose there was any hard surfaced road in the district outside of the village streets, and no one who did live in this flat country could imagine the condition of the roads in the spring or in wet weather, also during the Winter months.

The story is told of a farmer from the upper concession, who was rather noted for the good horses he kept, who started for the village in a two wheeled cart, the only vehicle he thought the horse might handle. He got bogged in the road and with help got the horse unhitched and to the side of the road and then salvaged the cart and continued the trip on foot.

Near one of the local schools in the district we were witness of a similar incident. When the frost was coming out in the spring the scholars would amuse themselves by shoving a stick four feet into the mud. There was naturally hardly any traffic except on foot but one day a man came along in a light buggy.

As in the other case related his horse also got bogged in the mud, and with the help of a neighboring farmer got the horse out and then pulled the buggy out by hand. It was good entertainment for the scholars.

When the highway west of the village was being built with what

was called water bound macadam the weather became wet. At the place the road was finished a man was seen walking down the newly finished road and surprisingly the road seemed to be springing underfoot. On investigating, sure enough, that road just finished the day before, was floating and would spring under a man's weight. The next spring the road disintegrated to some extent and when investigated it was found that it was about two feet wider than it had been built. It had just squatted out. There was no heavy traffic as we know it today. All the work was done with horses.

The winter roads were also a problem. The sleigh track in the centre of the road would build up until it was as high as the fences alongside. There was no turning off the track when it got to that stage. Drivers of vehicles would watch the traffic ahead and one or the other would stop at a farmer's gate or other suitable spot, so that a passing could be made.

Each farmer was responsible for the upkeep of the road opposite his property.

When the conditions became serious the more public spirited ones would hitch an ordinary walking plough between the front and rear sleighs of his bobsleighs and chain a V shaped affair to the side of his rear sleigh and so try to lower the tracks.

Some of these contraptions did a surprisingly good job.

Crowding horses were not uncommon. When the roads got built up a horse might step a little to the edge of the track and the foot would sink into the soft snow. Naturally the horse would step away from the edge and maybe give the other horse a bit of a shove. The other horse might then step into the soft snow and they would both be shoving. This was particularly the case with heavy horses. When this happened the driver would stop the team for a minute or two to sort of let them forget. He might also shorten the

inside lines a little so as to pull the horses' heads together. This had a tendency to make them pull out and at least they could not push so hard. The next idea was to let them crowd for a while then stop at a convenient spot, unhitch the horses and put them on the opposite sides of the pole leaving the short lines to the inside. Now the horses having been shoving hard to the right or left as the case would be, would naturally lean to the same side as before, which would be outward. Some times, if conditions were not too bad, this might work, at least to get home. The last resort, if the load was not too heavy was to tie back one end of the evener and make one horse pull the load, leading the other behind. The whole performance was very trying on the driver's temper.

One old mare we had was a chronic case. When she was taken out of the stable into that horrible white stuff she would immediately look for something to crowd against.

When the roads built up as described the loads had to be carefully balanced or the sleighs would cut off to the heavy side. Then toward Spring when the sun developed a little heat the tracks on the East West roads would soften and cut on the north side, the north track might cut into the soft snow until there was a narrow cut twelve to fifteen inches deep.

The south track, on account of the more solid centre of the road would not cut so much. The sleigh would scrape along with one runner down in the cut and the other upon the track. The horse had hard going. It could not walk in the deep cut and there was not enough of the track left to walk on so it had just to stagger along as best it could.

This would hardly be complete unless we mentioned the cow holes (cahots). There was very heavy traffic on the sideroads north and south of the village, particularly on the south road.

Almost all heavy hauling as off gravel and logs and such was done on sleighs. These roads would build up and then wear into a succession of these cow holes. It was surprising how a heavy load would get along. The rear sleigh sliding down one side of the hollow would help to push the front sleigh on the up slope and the front sleigh sliding down into the next hollow would help to pull the rear sleigh out of the last one.

The single sleigh did not go so well. It would sort of rear up out of one hollow and then flop into the next. The idea was to pull a little to the right so that the right runner would scrape on the side of the hole and so the flop was not quite so severe, but it was hard going at the best. One of the local doctors of that time would let his horse jog right along.

His progress was something to see.

When the upkeep of the roads was taken over by Council, a plough was invented for plowing the roads. Drawn by one or teams as the case needed, it made a fairly good job of levelling the snow.

For some years after Consolidation the sleigh busses were in general use in the winter months and often had heavy going.

In stormy weather the roads were not often ploughed in time for the morning trip and when ploughed would commence to fill up again immediately. The horses might have to proceed at a walk much of the way.

So considering these and other things and forgetting all about the tobacco story, which is likely overplayed anyway, Consolidation at that time would have been a very interesting experiment to say the least. No need to say that we might have improved roads sooner if consolidation had been accomplished at that time. The idea is not new, and we know that road making had to be learned and in many cases the present roads are built on top of the failures of the past. Sorry it had not been tried.

Sincerely yours,
Old Timer

In a tavern, where the Dublin Abbey Players gather, they were lifting and telling a few. "And we're exporting more Irish butter now."

Said someone at the bar, "And we package it in small Pats!"



The Easter bunny came to Halifax in a big way. The rabbits numbered 180 when they started their journey by air and train from a farm in Kansas for St. Pierre et Miquelon. About 30 died during the trip and here Halifax veterinary Dr. K. R. Ainslie gives them a check up during their Easter visit. They are consigned to the Societe Des Chasseurs, a hunting group in St. Pierre. This is the second importation of rabbits made into the island. In 1954 a shipment of Ontario jackrabbits was collected by H. Gordon Green for the St. Pierre government and these were afterward released on the island of Miquelon.

WANTS AN AUTOMATIC EAVE TROUGH

Dear Sir:

I read with interest your *Farm Journal* of February, and was particularly intrigued with the article on winterproofing a water system.

My problem is the prevention of ice formation on the edge of my roof causing the snow to melt and back up and eventually leak into the house.

Do you know of any supplier of such thermostatically controlled heating wires that could be installed on the edge of the roof to prevent this heavy ice formation? Any information you could supply would be greatly appreciated.

C. R. Vail
Rawdon, Que.

THE HEIGHT OF SOMETHING

Dear Editor:

I guess your readers have been having the same kind of trouble that we have had recently to please all the various health and milk inspectors who plague the dairy industry in Canada. So I thought I would tell you how we manage the problem in our new set-up. Absolute cleanliness is our aim. Before milking, a hot bath and manicure, clean underwear for all hands and a newly starched overall. We all suck SenSens in case our breath might taint the milk and give a handful to each cow.

Then the udders are washed with baby soap, dried with a clean towel (one to each cow) and dusted with talcum powder. The feet are washed with penicillin and are then cleaned with boot polish.

Next the cow's rear ends are washed and sprayed with eau de cologne. If any dung happens to be dropped in a weak moment, we stop all milking and remove it 200 yards downwind from the milking stable. The gutter is then cleaned down with 10% creolin solution.

I cannot give further details as it is a half an hour since we finished morning milking and its time now to get ready for the evening chores.

Yours for perfection
Huntingdon, Que.



THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province**What the Farm Forums Think About Integration**

Summary of Forum opinions reveals that some farmers are hoping for the best, more are alarmed and all are confused.

By Rodger Schwass

DESPITE the fact that about 700 Panel Discussions are supposed to have been held throughout Canada during the past several months on the subject of Vertical Integration, farm people seem to have had only enough information to whet their interest. During the three weeks in which Farm Forum looked at Vertical Integration, the most frequent single query was, "Where can we get more information?"

Perhaps it is significant that, of over 400 forums reporting, only about one third have members who personally have contracted a part of their farm production. The other two thirds of the forums want to know what contracts are available however, and some of them admit that they would like to enter a contract as soon as possible.

Farm forum people have accepted the idea that vertical integration is here to stay. Early in the series the question was asked, "What do you fear most from vertical integration"? The most common answers were, Loss of Freedom and Loss of Control of our Products. Half of the forums feel that Control of the Product can be regained through co-operation.

Co-operation:

Four-fifths of the members of Farm Forum across Canada believe in co-operation to obtain their goals of freedom and control of their own industry. Just about 400 of the 500 forums reporting felt that vertical integration is likely to help them stay in business, provided their co-operative is in a competitive position. Some of the forums felt that co-ops are not keeping up with the times in many parts of the country, and that they must make available large quantities of Credit through contracts or otherwise, in order to

compete with independent business concerns. One forum said,

"As an organization the farm co-ops have a responsibility to their membership to act as leaders in farm marketing and processing. Their duty is to develop trends advantageous to farmers rather than follow willy-nibly a pattern designed for the benefit of middlemen and others".

Marketing Boards and their functions are not too familiar to some forum members, but they are regarded as one of the first steps necessary in the organization of effective farm action. A forum comment that was repeated several times was:

"The groups agreed that we must have farm marketing boards with the co-ops forming the backbone of the organization."

Contracts:

While only about one third of the forum members had actual experience with contracts, nearly all of them knew someone who had. Comments and reaction to contracts and terms involved were as varied as the documents themselves. One group pointed out:

"The individual should study the whole question of Integration and contracts with care and consult the farm organization legal adviser before signing. If possible, the contract should be obtained from the local co-operative."

Another maintained:

"The organization (co-op) should have some system or contract which would benefit its members, perhaps a Fieldman as well; to protect the contractor from the hands of the businessman."

Still another forum said:

"From what we have been able to gather from the radio broadcasts and the farm papers, it appears that the man under contract is doing fine. The question is, How Long?? Another damaging factor will be over-production created by this mass production that seems to be taking over."

Education:

Nearly all of the forums reporting felt that too little information has been given by their co-ops on this subject.

For example:

"How many of us as average farmers could decipher a contract of this nature? It puts too much power in the hands of big companies who will control the markets and eventually the people on the land. Are our co-ops and farm organizations preparing men to advise us, so that we may handle this threat"? The farming populace needs educating on what is good for them—or their so-called independence will be a detriment".

Another said:

"Farm organizations must become the educational body to give direction and act as an agricultural watchdog over integration."

About 250 out of the 500 forums asked for development of improved educational facilities in their farm organizations and co-operatives.

Small Farmers:

Most of the forums felt that Vertical Integration would prove to be the end of the marginal farmer and the small farmer who did not choose to expand. One forum said:

"If vertical integration makes farming more profitable, more people will go into it. With supervised production, the unit can be produced more cheaply and of higher quality. The marginal farmer will be forced to drop out."

Some groups pointed out that: *"It will help the small farmer starting out in business without enough cash available. It may help some of the younger farmers. But only a few farmers will have contracts . . ."*

Generally, this was the feeling: *"We feel that if we allow vertical integration to grow in its present form, a way of life will be lost. We will be working for large enterprises. The present farmer may benefit but he will leave nothing for his wife and children. We must band together to preserve freedom of enterprise and our way of life and of the family farm for the future."*

The Community:

The most often repeated comment about vertical integration is that it will result in the destruction of the community, unless some new industries are brought in to produce employment.

"We have already seen what happens when a large operator buys up a lot of land and puts hired hands on it — Neither he nor his men are the least bit interested in the Community".

Another forum put it this way:

"Most farmers oppose vertical integration because of the fact that the small land-owners; the family-type farmers, will be forced out of business. They will lose their sidelines, livestock and poultry, and may not have sufficient capital to support their wives and families. This will eventually force these farmers to leave and search elsewhere for a living. This in turn will have a serious effect on our social life. Community life may vanish in some places and will weaken in others. Our whole nation may change."

A slightly different note was introduced by this group.

"Loss of control of product, land and stock, or disappearance of the community . . . are not necessarily a consequence of integration. If the

farmer is prepared to organize himself and take charge of his own holding with better personal organization, there is every reason to believe that substantial benefits to himself and his industry would result".

Security:

Many of the arguments advanced in favour of contracts have used Security of income as a major point. Most of the forums felt that this security did not exist.

"The product of contract farming might lose its appeal to the consumer, since some say that mass production of broilers has produced a tasteless meat; and that hogs, if pushed too hard, might do the same . . ."

"A few years ago, farmers in this district fed turkeys on contract, but got left with the birds when the contractor would not take the finished birds".

"We are going to try to stay in business (independently) in spite of vertical integration and the surpluses it is causing. From what we have seen of contract farming in our forum, we think it has only been a help to the feed companies and those who let their contracts" . . .

"If a farmer goes in for large scale production of broilers, turkeys or eggs and finds after a year or two that the contractor no longer wants his product, he is left with a lot of equipment and large buildings that are of no use to him."

Some of them told such stories as this:

"The man under contract was all right as long as the contract lasted, but as soon as the processor had too large an inventory they stopped the contract. The processor was all right . . . No security in that!!"

Summing up, the 6000 forum members who took part in the discussions left one predominant impression. They want more leadership in the fields of: Credit, Marketing and Processing, Contract Interpretation. They want more Education from their organizations: to enable them to fit into new patterns and to these organizations. Forum members want this leadership from all of their co-operative enterprises . . . Organizations, Credit Unions, Pools, Marketing Boards and Co-opera-

tives . . . both local and regional.

One forum put it this way:

"Organizations should endeavour to find the best markets and channels to dispose of our products. They should also organize meetings at many places to educate us on the various aspects of vertical integration and our new role. We want to know all about bargaining,— with or without handling the product".

1. The central co-operatives should take a leading role as integrator to handle the marketing and processing of all farm produce.

2. The Credit Unions and Credit Societies should look to the possibility of becoming the supplier of financial backing where necessary;

3. Farm organizations could become the educational body to give direction and act as an agricultural watch-dog over integration."

WEATHER AFFECTS FERTILIZER RESULTS

The amount of moisture in the soil at planting time will determine, to a considerable degree, the effect of fertilizer you apply. If the soil is moist at planting time, soil scientists say you can pour on the nitrogen and get your money's worth. However, if the corn ground is dry this spring, corn can use only about half the rate suggested when growing conditions are good.

At North Dakota under moist conditions, using 40 pounds of nitrogen in the starter fertilizer as a band application gave food results. When the soil was drier, 20 pounds per acre gave more profitable field increase.

These recommendations are for drilled corn. If you check plants, rates should be cut down to about 20 pounds of nitrogen in wet soils and 10 pounds in dry.

It also is important to include phosphate in the starter fertilizer. For most soils, it pays to add from 20 to 40 pounds of available phosphate per acre.

You run less risk of having nitrogen injure early corn stands if you set your planter's fertilizer attachment to put the band low enough — about two inches below the seed.

If it looks like a good corn year for the fertilizer, you can supplement a band application by broadcasting additional fertilizer and plowing it down.

TIMELY TO PUSH SHEEP PRODUCTION

THE slight decline in cattle numbers expected to continue into 1961 should be a good opportunity to push sheep production, a pasture expert has reported to the Canada Sheep Investigation Committee.

J. B. Campbell of the Swift Current, Sask., Experimental Farm suggests that sheep promotion organizations take advantage of the lessening demand for pasture for cattle during this phase.

However, he qualifies the observation with many cautions attending the increase of flocks. Many farmers lack the knowledge of native and cultivated grasses and legumes necessary to use pastures to the best advantage.

Parklands Favorable

The parklands which run in a north-westerly belt across the three Prairie provinces provide better natural vegetation for sheep, or combined sheep and cattle grazing than the open plains where speargrasses abound. More pasture land is available in the parkland too than in the south where the old native grasslands have largely been broken up by the plow for cereal production.

Sheep farming should also be a profitable venture on irrigated land as high yields have been obtained under tests on irrigated pasture.

The surest way to provide grazing grounds for sheep is systematic and scientific cultivation, says Mr. Campbell who is regarded as one of the foremost experts on this subject in the country. This method has been demonstrated under relatively dry conditions at the Swift Current Experimental

Farm and could be followed up by similar tests in other department farms with combinations of grasses and legumes to meet the local environment.

Space for Sheep

Parts of the federal and provincial community pastures should be developed and fenced off for free grazing of sheep which actually improves the carrying capacity of the land by clearing off the shrub cover.

Mr. Campbell estimates that since 1935 there have been some 49 million acres of unimproved land in farms, ranches and community pastures in the settled areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The demand for pasture reached its peak when livestock population went above 6,000,000 cattle, sheep and horses about 1945. There has been another steady increase since 1952 to approximately 5.25 million, which he expects to decline slightly until at least 1961.

Mr. Campbell suggests that if sheep were free grazed over fenced bushland they would assist its transformation into grass sward and save some of the cost of land clearing and seedling that has been incurred to create more cattle pasture.

HOW SAFE IS THE FARM?

CANADA'S first national survey on farm and farm home safety will be conducted over the next two months.

In making the announcement, Jack Whyte, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee of The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, said that the 73,000 enrolled in 4-H Clubs across Canada will be playing a key role through report-

ing the accidents on their home farms. The survey, itself, has been co-operatively organized and is being carried out by the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canada Department of Agriculture and The Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

"There are no adequate national statistics at the present time on farm accidents," said Mr. C. A. Douglas, President, Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. "However, we do know that farm accidents, in addition to causing much suffering and hardship, are responsible for serious loss of time, production and income to the farm industry. It is hoped that up to date information on the kind, cause and incidence of farm accidents will facilitate the development of better farm safety programs in Canada."

Mr. Whyte said all those concerned with the survey appealed to the farm parents and local 4-H Club leaders for assistance and co-operation in supplying statistical data to 4-H members. Questionnaires, to be filled out, would cover the period January 1 to December 31, 1958, and it is hoped to have results tabulated by next autumn.

Agriculture and business have long been interested in such a survey, and are in agreement that a co-operative effort is needed to develop an effective program of national farm safety. Although some sectors of Canada have developed farm safety programs that have produced a lower frequency of deaths and accidents, much remains to be accomplished in this field.



A 140-year-old log house built by Jacob Fry, a United Empire Loyalist, is hauled across Twenty Creek near Jordan, Ont. The house is being moved four miles from its original site to the Jordan museum where it will be restored as an example of early Canadiana. Here, the 40-ton building, its roof removed and the big stone fireplace slung underneath, makes its five-hour crossing of the creek near a bridge that was too narrow. It still has three miles to go, up and down the Niagara Escarpment.

**CONFINING QUEEN BEE
INCREASES HONEY YIELD**

Caging the queen bee increases honey yields of package colonies, Canada Department of Agriculture studies have shown.

Most commercial beekeepers purchase package colonies each spring and destroy the bees shortly after the honey flow. Towards the end of the flow, the colonies have many bees that do not gather honey.

One frame of honey is required to develop one frame of emerged bees. Thus, a saving can be effected by caging the queen.

In Ottawa tests, colonies in which queens were restricted to small cages made of excluder material so that worker bees had free access to attend them, produced 27.3 pounds of honey during a three-week period.

Colonies where queens were confined to a single comb by means of a large excluder cage produced an average of 24.8 pounds.

Those in which the queens were allowed to lay freely had an average of 17.6 pounds.

When queens were removed for the entire test period, the colonies averaged 21.7 pounds — not a significant increase over those colonies where the queens were not restricted.

The experiment proved that caging the queen for three weeks re-

pressed brood production without having a detrimental effect to colony morale and that more of the honey stored by the bees appeared in the crop instead of being consumed in futile brood production.

**FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING
ACT AMENDED**

During the 5th Session of the 25th Legislature of the Province of Ontario just concluded, a number of amendments to the Farm Products Marketing Act were introduced and passed. A considerable number of these amendments pertain to the conduct of plebiscites to approve or revoke marketing plans. The position of the Farm Products Marketing Board, in respect to powers it delegates to local boards, has also been clarified and strengthened. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also empowered to establish, amend or revoke marketing plans regardless of any determination of the Farm Products Marketing Board in respect of a plebiscite.

CANADA'S POPULATION

At March 1, 1959 the Bureau of Statistics estimated Canada's population at 17,340,000 — an increase of 2.3% from a year ago.



**DON'T
PINCH PENNIES
and
LOSE DOLLARS**

80% to 90% of the time and money spent on fence posts and fencing can be saved by using a wood preservative in the first place. Any post, even off your own property, whether Cedar, Pine, Spruce, Poplar and Willow can be made to last 3 to 5 times longer by simply treating the ground line with "Osmose Special Fence Post Mixture". "Osmose" contains 5 proven industrial wood preservatives, each more powerful than creosote, tar or bluestone. For as little as 4 or 5 pennies per post, you save many dollars later in money and labour replacing decayed posts. Use "Osmose" for poles and posts . . . for any wood in or near the ground.



Over 100 major power companies have "Osmose" treated more than 3,000,000 poles in U.S. and Canada.

**WOOD ABOVE THE GROUND
NEEDS PROTECTION TOO!**

Doors, porches, barns, silos, anything made of wood can be damaged by moisture penetrating under the paint film . . . causing rot, discolouration, warping and peeling. Before painting bare wood, apply "Pentox" primer-sealer wood preserver. "Pentox" seals the pores of the wood against moisture with a synthetic resin preservative, saves paint, keeps the wood in good condition for years to come. "Pentox" also prevents termite attack.



**AVAILABLE
WHEREVER PAINT
IS SOLD**

**Take the Family
to the
Ormstown Exhibition
June 10-11-12-13**

Quebec's premier spring show. Classes for all types of livestock and poultry, horse show every evening, calf scramble and other outstanding special events.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Swine and poultry will be judged Thursday, June 11.

Holsteins, Canadians, all beef breeds, sheep and goats will be judged Friday, June 12.

4-H Calf Club class will also be judged Friday.

ARGENTINA SLASHES BEEF EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION

The Argentine Meat Board has announced a 40% cut in beef exports to the U.K. for the first quarter of 1959. The U.K. meat trade, as a result, is expecting increases in shipments from Australia and New Zealand, together with higher domestic prices.

The Argentine government, at the same time, has acted to reduce domestic consumption in order to bolster reduced exports. Restaurants and hotels are prohibited from serving beef in any form on Mondays and Fridays. Starting just before Christmas, cattle slaughter in Buenos Aires has been restricted to 70% of the July 1958 level. A number of the smaller slaughterhouses within 100 miles of the capital were closed on January 1st. The Argentine public has been asked to reduce meat buying by 30%. A reduction of 1/3 in beef exports, from 1956 to 1957, has lowered the country's foreign exchange earnings by \$264 million.

CHICAGO YARDS MAINTAIN LEAD

The Chicago Stock Yards, long the largest livestock market in the U.S.A., maintained its position in 1958. A total of 4,800,700

head was consigned for sale last year. Following closely were Omaha with 4,531,000 head and St. Paul with 4,423,000 head. In spite of a decrease in U.S. hog marketings last year, the number of hogs handled by the Chicago Yards was 45,000 head above 1957.

HOW FAT?

UNTIL recently methods of measuring fat on a pig's back were, to say the least of it, crude," said Alastair Dunnett recently: "It was simply a case of sticking a needle or ruler into the animal's back. This was pleasant neither for the animal nor the operator."

X-Rays had been tried, but were not a great success, so a British feed manufacturing firm looked round for a better and cheaper method. They found it in an instrument which was used in industry to measure the depth of flaws or impurities in metal castings. "This instrument sends a high frequency soundwave — so high that it cannot be heard by the human ear — through the back of the pig," said Dunnett. "The wave goes through fat but is repelled by lean meat. So when the waves hits the lean it is reflected to the surface of the pig. Recording instruments show accurately

how long it took for the sound to go through the fat and back again. It is then possible to convert these time measurements into thickness measurements of fat." This very simple operation gives no pain neither to the operator or the pig, and is similar to the method used by fishermen in calculating the depth of sea shoals.

One of the main characteristics in which pig breeders are interested is the thickness of back fat, a characteristic which can be handed down from generation to generation and this ultrasonic instrument is being used in tests on young boars at various stages so that farmers can choose the right type of boar to breed the lean bacon that British housewives prefer. It would be equally useful in breeding fat bacon, and its use is not necessarily confined to pigs.

ONTARIO WARBLE CONTROL SEASON STARTS

The 1959 season for warble fly control in Ontario commences on April 10th. The first application of rotenone will be made between that date and April 18th on most of the cattle in some 285 townships, which are under the province's Warble Fly Act. After April 18th inspectors in each township will make every effort to have all cattle showing evidence of grubs treated.

Warble fly losses through damaged carcasses and hides and reduced production amount to thousands of dollars each week.

U.K. LIVESTOCK PRICE GUARANTEES

Government price guarantees for 1959-60 to U.K. livestock producers are to remain the same for cattle and sheep as in 1958-59 but will be increased by 2s. per score for hogs.

The price guarantee for cattle for 1959-60 is 157/- per live cwt. (\$19.06 per 100 lb.). For fat sheep and lambs the guarantee is 3/3½ d. per lb. dressed (\$44.80 per 100 lb.). For hogs the 1959-60 guarantee is 46/9 d. per score dead-weight (\$31.75 per 100 lb.).

And here's the happy bounding flea
You cannot tell the he from she,
The sexes look alike you see.
But she can tell and so can he.

WHERE TO SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK?

To influence the market and to get the most out of your livestock

Ship to your co-op abattoirs:

Legrade Inc., 4445, Iberville Street, Montreal.

Legrade Inc., 1 d'Estimauville St., Quebec.

Coopérative Fédérée de Québec, Princeville.

These three packing houses are owned and controlled by 380 Quebec farm co-ops.

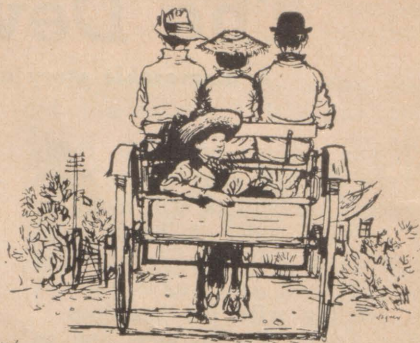
Contact your local co-op for prices guaranteed a week in advance.

La COOPÉRATIVE FÉDÉRÉE de QUÉBEC

P.O. BOX 1019

MONTREAL

The Country Lane



MEMORIES AND MOTHER

I think I shall visit with you to-day,
 For its lonely and tired I am.
 If it only could be, in reality,
 But memory will close the span.
 Shall I come when the ground is bare and brown,
 Or will I come with the first fall of snow?
 Oh memory, the wonder of wonderful things!
 Tell me the day I should go.
 I shall come as on that day so long ago,
 When the world was bright and fair;
 When life was a series of little joys,
 And my family and friends were there.
 Down the winding path to that little brown house,
 That sits beside the sea.
 To that haven of home, I've always known
 Was heaven upon Earth to me.
 Why mother, how lovely and young you are,
 And the children as sweet as can be!
 What useless devil squeezes at one's eyes,
 That leaves youth without sight to see.
 And who is that girl by the window I see,
 With the light of love in her eyes?
 Enrapt and sweet, and in love with love,
 And the world is her very prize.
 Oh no! It can't be, she was never me!
 That child with the dreams so fine.
 Was she to bloom, too sure, too soon;
 You have only to opine.
 Ah mother, where go the years that roll by?
 Why do some of us laugh, while the rest of us cry?
 And why, when we are little do we want to be high as
 the sky?
 Just to grow old, to wither, to die.
 Oh mother, I have just one thing left,
 And to you I can only say
 I'm glad I have my memories,
 So I can visit with you to-day.

Vera E. Payne Griffin.

FULFILLMENT

by Bonnie Elizabeth Parker

The down-curved wing of night will find you near;
 The slower, sleepy murmur of the brook
 Will say our mingled names; and there will be,
 Along the edges of the day, a look
 Of bright content.

A star will slip quite suddenly in front
 Of turquoise-banded curtains in the sky;
 A bird note will float down and I will turn
 To meet your understanding eyes close by
 And be content.

GRANDMA

Grandma on a wintry day,
 Milked the cows and fed them hay,
 Saddled the mule,
 And got the children off to school;
 Did the washing, scrubbed the floors,
 Washed some windows and did some chores;
 Cooked a dish of home-dried fruit,
 And pressed her husband's Sunday suit.
 She swept the parlor, and made the bed,
 And baked a dozen loaves of bread;
 Split some firewood and then tugged in
 Enough to fill the kitchen bin,
 Cleaned the lamp, filled it with oil
 And stewed some apples she thought might spoil.
 She made a supper that was delicious
 And afterwards washed all the dishes.
 She fed the cat, and sprinkled the clothes,
 And mended a basketful of hose;
 Opened the organ and began to play,
 "When You Come To The End Of A Perfect Day."

IN A DISUSED GRAVEYARD

The living come with grassy tread
 To read the gravestones on the hill;
 The graveyard draws the living still,
 But never any more the dead.

The verses in it say and say:
 "The ones who living come today
 To read the stones and go away
 Tomorrow dead will come to stay."

So sure of death the marbles rhyme,
 Yet can't help marking all the time
 How no one dead will seem to come.
 What is it men are shrinking from?

It would be easy to be clever
 And tell the stones: Men hate to die
 And have stopped dying now forever.
 I think they would believe the lie.

The Devil on his Shoulder

A memorable story about a man who argued with Satan and almost lost.

By Roland Wilder

IT was autumn now. The fields were brightly shaven, the down of recent threshings still clung to the leeward side of barns, and the orchards hung heavy with red and fragrance. And Angus was out this evening with his bagpipes.

For Angus was in love, and so deeply that it stirred his soul to the stony bottom, so deeply that he wanted to play bagpipes all the time. But that love which is the most thrilling is also the love of uncertainty, and tonight the music faltered. First it was joyous and strong, and then it faded into longing, anxiety, or even foreboding.

She had asked for this one day to consider, and now coming along the sideroad that led into the dying sun, her legs slim in the golden-rod, he could see her walking towards him. Angus didn't go to meet her. He wasn't the kind to make a woman think he was chas-

ing her. He sat down on a rock and fingered the stops of his instrument.

She was smiling. If Angus hadn't known her smile so well his heart might have stopped in mid-beat for joy. But that smile wasn't quite natural. It was the smile of effort.

Angus kissed her gently and then held her at arm's length. After awhile he said quietly, "So it's no, is it Jeannie?"

"Couldn't we wait a little Angus? Time means so very little to people who love, dear."

"Is it your father again?"

"He's a sick man, Angus. And an old man. He needs me. He's been a good father and I won't always have him, you know."

Only last night she had told him the news. Her father had sold his farm and he was going to the city. The farm was no place for a worn old man with asthma,

and besides, John Blair had money. Stubborn frugality alone had kept him toiling away on his farm this long — he and his pretty daughter. And only last night Angus had told Jean simply that now was the time for her to make her decision. He had bought a little shanty and he had it all ready for her. Yes, he knew it wasn't much. He didn't have a real farm of his own yet. He was still making a living as a builder, contractor, odd-job man or whatever you cared to call him. And he knew it would be a sacrifice for Jean at first, and he knew her father would object. The old man would always object. Nothing could change that.

Now he knew the answer: "So we mark time waiting for the old man to die?" He knew the words would cut, but he was getting angry in spite of himself.

She backed out of his reach. Her voice was gentle. "It's too bad that you and father must go on being so bitter. You're both good men."

"Is it my fault that he hates me? Can I help it if my father was a bootlegger and all the rest? Can I help it if my father stole your father's steer once and was smart enough to get away with it? Jeannie, you don't need to try to be polite to my feelings. It's nice of you to say your father wants to have you with him because he's sick and he needs you. I know the real reason. Your father still hates. He still remembers my father. And he wants breeding and background for his daughter... Maybe he even thinks I'm out to get his money."

He reached out and took her by the shoulder. "Yes, I'll bet that's it! He thinks I want to marry his money! Sure, that's it!" He was angry now.

"He's said some bitter things about your family, Angus, and I'm not denying that he thinks you're of the same breed. But can I help that? I have no more control over my father's faults than you had over yours. But Angus, no matter what anyone else thinks, I believe in you." She came very close, but he thrust her away and picked up his pipes to go home.

She ran after him and her tears came. "But I love you, Angus!"

He stopped just long enough to say, "And how can a woman say



"It's too bad that you and father must go on being so bitter," she said, "you're both good men."

she loves a man and then choose another that hates him?"

The tears came faster, the words smothered in her weeping. "He's my father, Angus!"

"And he's a dog that's bit me for no good reason and some day I'll pay him back, so I will! So long Jennie."

She didn't follow and Angus didn't look back. But long after she had gone back the way she had come and long after the rest of the farms down the valley had blinked off into slumber, Angus was striding slowly back and forth through the wet goldenrod, his bagpipes crying softly to the night.

A week later, a car drove into the lane. Angus resolved not to go out to meet it because it was a big shiny affair that had obviously come up from the city, and whatever their business, Angus hated city folk. But the driver didn't need to be met. He bounced out of the car, bounced up to the back door and bounced his fist on the screen as if he were quite the busiest man on earth.

"My name's Singer," he announced. "I'm a real estate agent and I've just been looking at a little house you built for the town clerk the other side of Stumptown this summer. We'd like to know if you could find time to build another."

"Might. If I got my price."

"What would be your price for a house exactly the same as that one?"

"Same materials all the way through. No changes of any kind."

"How far would I have to drive to get this job?"

"No farther than you did for the town clerk's place. We want a house on the old Noble farm. An old army man is thinking of taking it over. How much?"

Angus pondered. The man war trying to rush him and Angus didn't like to be rushed. Still, those who demand speed generally don't pause to quibble over cost, so Angus struck a figure.

"I took that last job for \$4,000," he said, "but I was too low. I'll have to pay my help more this time and asphalt shingles have gone up too. I couldn't do it a chip less than four and a half."

"When can you start?"

Angus was disturbed by so abrupt a surrender. On the one hand he accused himself for not asking a higher figure, and on the other hand his conscience smote him a little for asking too much. He had made a nice little

pocketful on that last job and even if shingles were up now, siding was down and in all he could build just as cheaply. That extra \$500 was pure gold. Angus said, "I can start tomorrow."

"Good. Now let's hop in my car and go down town. We'll get all the arrangements signed off legally right this morning." And bounce, bounce, bounce, the real estate man was heading for the gate again.

That evening Angus went to the lumberyard to place his first order. Old Pete, the proprietor, met him with a smile. "Been expecting you," he said.

Angus pulled out his slip.

"Hear you've signed to build a house for old man Blair," old Pete said.

Angus looked up with a jerk. "What did you say?"

"You're building on the Noble place, aren't you?"

"I'm building for a real estate firm down in the city and nobody else."

"Maybe you didn't know that just three days ago your friend John Blair bought the Noble farm."

"Just three days ago old man Blair went to the city, so why should he be buying a farm?" Angus wanted to know.

"To make money, maybe. With a house on that place it should bring a mighty nice price. Ought to make one of the best farms in the county."

Angus felt cold purple creeping into his gills. "Pete," he said between his teeth, "are you joking with me?"

"You have only to ask at the courthouse to find out."

"And why did that real estate fellow not tell me that Blair had bought the farm?"

Old Pete smiled. "Would you have signed the contract to build if you'd knowed John Blair was your boss?"

So that was it! John was still after money. He had seen a chance to dabble in real estate and make it pay. But it needed a job done and there was only one man around to do it. Angus. Cute, old John was! Cute as a fox!

Angus said, "I'll not build the place. I'll be hanged if I will."

Pete said, "You'll be hanged then. You signed a contract, didn't you? And mind, you can be sure that when old John arranged it, he didn't leave any loopholes."

Angus said that he would have to go home and think awhile, but Pete had other ideas. "Come into

the office where no one can hear us," he said. "There's something I want to tell you."

They went into the office. Pete did the talking. "It's like this, Angus. I've just found out that John and the girl are leaving for California next week. Doc suggested it and I guess the old boy figures he can afford a month or two with what he'll rake in from this deal. Now that means he won't be driving up here every week to watch you while you're building... See what I mean?"

Said Angus, "Right now I can't see anything but red."

Pete slapped him on the back, old-pal fashion. "Look Angus, you signed to use the same materials as in the last place, am I right? Then what in the world is to prevent you from using some cheaper stuff instead of putting in the best? My yard's full of 'seconds' I'm trying to get rid of. I've got scantling and siding I can sell you a full \$20 less a thousand, for instance. You're going to cover it with asphalt shingles anyhow..."

Angus said, "I've never cheated on a job yet and I don't aim to start now."

Pete threw up his hands. "Of course it's none of my business," he said. "Let him play you for a sucker if you want. But I know if it was me—well now Angus, let's look at it this way. You've been double crossed. Would it be wrong to double cross back?"

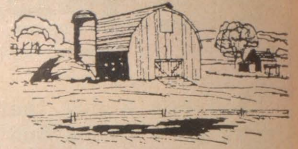
Saying it like that changed the atmosphere of it, and then when Pete got down to figuring and showed Angus how many little ways there could be to save... Well, first of all, Pete had that batch of basement block. They looked just like any good cement block, but they had been made with too much dead sand in the mix and they probably wouldn't stand up right. But he could save a third, Pete said, and who was going to check twice on a basement anyhow. Then he had a lot of homecut box elder. Looked exactly like pine and it might be years before it would start warping. Well, months, anyhow. He could get that stuff for a third of the cost of pipe. And why couldn't he use poplar studding? Cost a lot less than that hemlock he had put in the other place. And he had wallboard he could sell for half too, and suppose it did buckle with the first damp, who was going to blame Angus for that? And how about using second hand

(Continued on page 24)



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

Applications are coming in well for the Leadership Course.

The Executive are making plans for visiting the county annual meetings and we expect the counties are busy preparing the meetings.

This column will be short this month in order to leave room for a couple of articles that did not get printed last month.

Mrs. Partington, Nat. Convenor of Education, would like this year to emphasize Historical Research. This would include village histories, museums and historical markers honoring pioneers and old-timers.

OUR FAR AWAY SISTERS

I never cease to be surprised when reading about the 'doings' of our Institutes in other lands. We shouldn't be surprised I suppose but it certainly proves the fact that women the world over are interested in the same things.

In the last issue of Home and Country from Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, notes of monthly meetings mention a visit to a newspaper plant, clothes collected for a children's home, money raised for an 'eventide home' etc. which, by the way, sounds much better than 'old folks home'.

One that always strikes one on reading accounts of their meetings is the mention of flowers, flower shows, flower contests, 'banks of flowers' trimming the rooms, the platforms.

Here are a couple of interesting competitions — a Tasting and Smelling Contest, a Garden Picture Hat Competition, with trimmings from the garden to represent the titles of plays, songs or films. It stated that there were six versions of 'A lonely little petunia in an onion patch'.

And how would you like to say you were going to a meeting of the Nyamondhlovu Branch, Inyati or Ndola? Or Umvukwes?

And here is a little poem from the same magazine:

Monday's lunch is hard to face,
Tuesday's lunch is fair disgrace,
Wednesday's lunch is dull but filling,
Thursday's lunch is far from thrilling,
Friday's lunch is hard to find,
Saturday's lunch is yesterday's rind,
But Sunday's lunch is all complete,
With potatoes and veg., and gravy and meat.

PRACTICAL LESSON

"I would love to be able to say that life's big lesson had had a mystical, or ethical, or philosophical value. But the humble truth is that food is the only subject-matter of the most unforgettable lesson I've learned from life."

Maura Laverty, an Irish writer.



Wearing a fantastic "Easter bonnet" Lucy Oberson from Romon, Switzerland, walks past spectators during the Easter parade in London's Hyde Park. Undeterred by a chill wind and grey skies, thousands of people turned up to see the event. The theme of the revived traditional parade — sponsored by the London publicity committee of the British Travel and Holidays Association — was "Fashion: Old and New."

SOMETHING FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

The Quebec Junior Farmer Conference will be held again this year at Macdonald College the last week in June.

Much more interest should be shown in this. It is not a club, it is a gathering of young Quebecers from 16-24, preferably from rural communities.

It is sponsored jointly by the QWI, Farm Forums and the Extension Service, so it is one of our own projects — but unfortunately not too well-known to WI members. It is definitely worth our attention.

It is a wonderful opportunity to give our young people a glimpse of college life and to show them some of the many branches of study that can be taken at Macdonald College. Besides all that, they have a very good time.

There is a limit of 50, but so far the number of girls attending has been disappointing. The program this year includes stock judging and talks on club work for both, forestry for the boys and demonstrations in Household Science for the girls, films, tours of the various College departments and recreation, including singsongs, swimming, sports etc.

For further information write the Extension Service, Macdonald College.

Encourage the young people you know to come this year.

CHANGE OF DATE

QUEBEC

JUNIOR FARMER

CONFERENCE

JUNE 24-27

Macdonald College

NEW KETTLE FOR MOTORISTS

That craving for a cup of tea has smitten many car travellers when they are miles from anywhere and the thermos bottle has been used up — or forgotten. Now they will be able to brew a fresh cup of tea in the middle of the desert — provided they have remembered the water, because a London electrical firm has brought out a car kettle which is heated by the action of the car itself. Michael Jacobson of the *'Daily Mail'* described it in a recent BBC broadcast.

"All you have to do," he said, "is to plug it into a socket under the dashboard, 15 minutes or so before you want to stop for your drink. As it boils, you just throw in the tea — for the kettle serves as teapot. Or, of course, you can pour the boiling water on to instant coffee, or cocoa, or bouillon cubes. The aluminum kettle is virtually unbreakable and has a broad base, designed to prevent it wobbling on the floor of the car. In effect, it works off the batteries, and it's quite simple to connect up."

The car kettle has no built-in element, but makes use of an immersion heater which stands freely in the water, and can be removed when the kettle needs cleaning. The heater can be used in another receptacle, such as a saucepan for warming milk for the baby. If plugged in while the car is moving the kettle works off the dynamo and there is practically no drain on the batteries, but even when the car is stationary, the drain on the batteries is no more than when the headlights are in use.

"I foresee plenty of orders for them", Jacobson predicted, "particularly from overseas countries where people habitually have to make very long car journeys."

Advertising

Deadline

June 1st



The enclosed picture was taken of Mrs. Alice Kolosow, a member of the Brownsburg WI, Argenteuil County. This lady is interested in many handicrafts, but especially in braiding rugs and has made a number for people in Montreal and surrounding communities.

Hail the Queen!

By Harold Weir
(in the Vancouver Province)

Miss Mary Ann Mobley of Mississippi, having gone through certain antics before a live crowd of 17,000 at Atlantic City and a "TV audience of millions," has been named "Miss America" of 1958 and thereby becomes a queen of something or other to be drooled over and adulated after the fashion of rock-bound republicans.

Miss Mobley was a choir singer and was pursuing training for a teaching career. She'll chuck the works. With the possibility of becoming anything her little heart and mind desire, she'll become a Broadway musical comedy star, although she's seen only two shows in her life. This comedy ambition should be a cinch since Miss Mobley is already very funny.

It's funny, for instance, that Miss Mobley should choose the stage when fortune upends a cornucopia before her. It illustrates, of course, the inevitable truth of the solemn maxim that there's no business like show business and that, for Americans at least, the most moving music on earth is the sound of many palms being beaten together.

According to the press agents who went into a tizzy the moment the judges' fingers pointed, Miss Mobley has a marvellous background for greatness. We are informed that she used to wear long pigtailed and braces on her teeth. For purposes of celebrity, this is almost as good as being born in a log cabin.

And when we are further told that Miss Mobley never had a date until she was 16, instead of tearing around with the boys when she was two or three, it becomes apparent at once that Miss Mobley is a sweet, red-blooded American girl to whom nobody can deny anything and who can look forward to a thrilling career as a Mom when she gets tired of public applause, if ever.

Meanwhile, the pickings are pretty good as Miss America. She gets a \$10,000 scholarship — for the stage of course. She gets a motor car, a television set, furs and a comprehensive new wardrobe. Her income over the next year should be between \$50,000 and \$75,000. She'll make public appearances and speeches both

on this continent and in Europe. But her biggest source of income will derive from endorsing products, 90 per cent of which she's probably never heard about. But that won't stop her. Beauty queens are psychic. They don't need to taste a cereal to know that it's the best ever.

It's probably unfortunate that we got switched into this business of "celebrities" endorsing commercial products because, with some few exceptions, this column regards the celebrity endorsement of products as a form of prostitution.

Mrs. Richwisch endorsing (for a fee) something she wouldn't carry out on two chips; Mr. Richwisch endorsing a drink that he wouldn't be found dead with; Miss America endorsing everything, all are features of the American way of life that causes this column's stomach to turn over and over.

It's unfortunate, then, that the new Miss America's most valuable pecuniary reward will come from making an unconscionable little liar of herself.

It's unfortunate that America's highest award for beauty and charm must entail the destruction of character, that a presumably nice little choir girl in pigtails and braced teeth must be transformed into a show-off, a publicity maniac and a conscienceless prevaricator of the Madison Avenue type.

Our congratulations to Miss Danica d'Hondt of Vancouver for losing.

* * *

It takes no high-powered scientists to explain — or figure out — the philosophy expressed by a hard-working Negro woman who was asked why she put up with her likable, but completely lazy, husband: "Well, I makes de living and he makes de living worth while."

* * *

A woman walked into the office of a cemetery.

"I can't find my husband's grave and he's buried here," she cried in exasperation.

"What is the name of your husband?" the manager asked.

"Thomas Jackson," the woman said.

Referring to his card index, the manager said:

"Madame, we have no Thomas Jackson. We have an Elizabeth Jackson."

"That's him," she cried. "Everything's in my name."

Marriage Partnership

A timely and frank discussion of the legal status of woman in Quebec.

By Mary L. Watson

RECOGNITION of the marriage partnership in our tax laws has been worked for unceasingly by the Canadian Committee on the Status of Women, whose resolutions have been adopted by the National Council of Women, the National Federation of Women's Institutes and the Montreal Council of Women. The Committee have cited the community of property laws of this Province as an example of recognition of the marriage partnership for taxation purposes.

We know, of course, that not all women in Quebec are under community of property laws, which permits the husband to live as owner but die a partner. Thus his widow is entitled to one-half of the community estate, and the husband cannot will away from his wife her half of the estate. The Federal Government accepts the Quebec widow's right to one-half of the estate, and applies to the so-called present \$60,000 exemption against only the other half of the estate. As a result, the Quebec widow in community of property pays federal succession duty ONLY if the estate exceeds \$120,000 although such estates in the rest of Canada would become taxable when they exceed the \$60,000. Is this fair to widows in the rest of Canada, or to those in our province not under community of property?

Of course during her marriage the woman under community of property was deprived by law of most of her contractual and proprietary rights. She was held to have ceded them to her husband as head of the family and he exercised them on her behalf for the duration of the marriage. This concept of marriage stems from the old ideas embodied in the *puissance maritale*, a legal conception dating back to the Middle Ages.

There remain two groups of married women in our Province not under community of property and toward whom the above favourable taxes represent a great discrimination, as indeed they do to women all over Canada.

These women are those separate as to property, whether by Marriage Contract, or by virtue of not being domiciled in Quebec at the time of their marriage.

Theoretically it would seem that a Marriage Contract might be equally favourable for taxation purposes, but one has but to think back twenty or thirty years to the salaries, cost of houses and furnishings then prevailing to realize that not many young men could have foreseen the inflationary tendencies and made adequate provision to cover them. And remember, he cannot rectify his mistake, since the Marriage Contract must be signed BEFORE the solemnization of the marriage and cannot afterwards be revoked or altered. Also, if the husband has not at the time of his death carried out the contract, while the gift to the wife has first claim against his estate, she must pay succession duties on it.

The situation is still more favourable for those couples who were domiciled elsewhere at the time of their wedding. The wife separate as to property has none of the benefits and protections of the Marriage Contract.

We in the Quebec Women's Institutes have sought to remedy this by a Resolution passed at the semi-annual Board meeting, January 20-21st, 1956, and sent to the Commission for Study of the Quebec Civil Code. Under item 5 we requested:

"That provision be made for the many couples married in common law provinces or countries and now domiciled in the Province of Quebec and unprotected by the laws of our marital regimes, to make a valid Marriage Contract within one year of settlement in this province, (or within one year of the passage of this amendment)."

The above resolution drawn up by the legislative Committee of the Montreal Council of Women and presented separately to the Commission by all federated societies has so far not been granted.

Further discrimination against married women not under community of property, and therefore against married women in other provinces as well, is the new Provincial Income Tax Law, which would allow husbands of married women under community of property a much greater exemption.

Perhaps, like myself, you have been thinking we were the only

women in North America living under feudal laws, but many states in the United States have community property systems of marital ownership borrowed from the civil law, not only of France, but of Spain. Unlike Canadians, however, Americans in other states protested vigorously against this discrimination in income tax and succession duties, for in the United States as here in Canada any exemption on the state (or provincial) level is reflected on the Federal. Taxes on the lower level are credited in whole or part on the higher level.

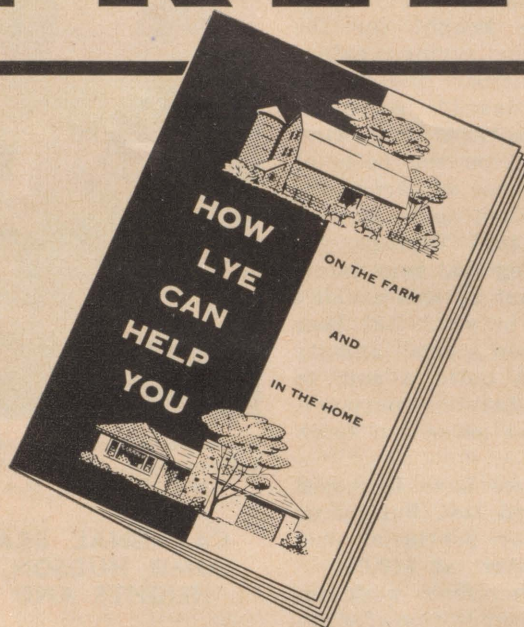
Just here I would remind you that Quebec and Ontario are the only two provinces having provincial succession duties, and although credit is given at the federal level for taxes paid on the provincial, yet one Ontario widow told me the exemptions on both levels are not always the same. To the widow in both these provinces there is thus an added burden, not only in the possible extra taxes, but in the exasperating delay and expense occasioned by two governments processing the estate before she receives her widow's mite.

As a result of the Americans' protest against discrimination, the Revenue Act of 1948 extended nationwide the income-splitting privilege to married couples. Since then spouses in ALL states have been able to obtain the income tax benefits of splitting their income and thus reducing the applicable income tax, whether the married partner makes her contribution in the home or outside. Also, one-half of the family estate may pass to the surviving partner free of succession duties. So, as a result of modernizing the old Spanish and French civil codes and making them applicable all over the country, an American wife is looked upon as a marriage partner by the Government of the United States.

Why are we Canadians too apathetic or too non-realistic to do likewise? Perhaps you do not wish to imitate another country? But many ideas of federation have been adopted from those federated states to the south of us. It would seem sensible to follow the steps taken to iron out the irregularities in the union of states or provinces with different laws. Perhaps you do not let yourself contemplate widowhood? Unfortunately statistics are very cold-hearted.

(Continued on page 22)

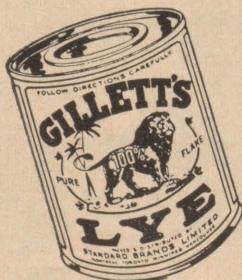
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PROV.

And, should that grim day arrive for you, are you to have added to your grief the indignity of not being considered your husband's partner? Perhaps as a farm woman, you worked side by side with him in the fields, saving and making-do so that necessary equipment could be bought for the farm. Are your savings gained from self-sacrifice, and going without, to be taxed? Annuities or pensions to be taxed twice, first when capitalized on the basis of your life expectancy as part of the estate, and then again in your yearly income tax? Perhaps you had been thinking that your estate was so small that all this couldn't possibly apply to you? But bear in mind that even a small annuity capitalized adds quite a sum to the estate for taxation purposes, even though you never can touch the capital.

Property values have increased tremendously and last, but by no means least, our provincial succession duties start at \$10,000.

We should therefore, work indefatigably for recognition of women as true marriage partners through both the provincial and federal members. Let us strip off the gargoyles from our medieval laws and streamline them without feudal trappings for today.

RARE CATTLE

LONDON — (CP) — Two White Park cattle — the original type of white cattle of Britain — have been sent to Whipsnade Zoo by Col. Harry Cator of Norwich. In return he gets a pair of African Ankoli cattle.



Members of the East Angus W.I. shown at one of their recent handicrafts classes. Left to right, Miss E. McLellan, Mrs. S. Bishop, Mrs. R. Gray, Mrs. V. Bernard, Mrs. R. Hayes, Mrs. R. Knapp. Standing is Miss Runnells, the instructor.

CAVAGNAL BRANCH OF COMO, HUDSON, HUDSON HEIGHTS AND CHOISY

Mrs. Ethel G. Wheeler, Convenor of Agriculture, resigned her post after 25 years of faithful service, at the March annual meeting. She managed the School Fair continuously for over 25 years for

Cavagnal WI branch. She also held the post of County Convenor of Agriculture, Harwood and Cavagnal Branch in 1956-57 and held the post for 2 years.

Mrs. Wheeler obtained her Life Membership Certificate and badge in 1951. It was presented to her by Mrs. E. Riddell, Como, who was President at that time.

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ONE DAY'S POISON

SOME informative and rather startling facts were brought to light by Dr. E. S. Hillman when she was the speaker at a recent meeting of the Montreal Council of Women. Dr. Hillman, a young mother of two small children, is with the Outpatient Department of the Montreal Children's Hospital and she is also head of the Poison Control Centre at the Hospital.

There are 38 poison control centres in Canada, two in Montreal, one at the Montreal Children's Hospital, the other at St. Justine's Hospital.

Their special purpose:

1. To supply a 24 hour emergency service.
2. To give information to parents, doctors and hospitals.
3. To phone the manufacturers to find out what was in the product (if not labelled properly) that has poisoned the patient. Also to keep abreast of new products.
4. To see that there is proper labelling as to contents, with antidotes given on labels.
5. To find out circumstances in which the poison was taken.

The case is reported to the Public Health Department and a nurse goes as a follow up, to see how the patient is and also to caution the parents and show them how to prevent further accidents.

6. To see that cases are reported to the National Food Directorate in Ottawa. The Directorate also supplies information to the Control Centres.

Dr. Hillman showed a film 'One Day's Poison' showing a typical day at the hospital.

Dr. Hillman said between 60 and 80 children a month are admitted to the Montreal Children's Hospital who have ingested poison accidentally. She had 13 calls in one week to attend children who had been poisoned by too much laxative. The dangerous age is from one to four years old and particularly the 18 months to 2 years group, just when they are crawling around and learning to reach and climb.

Poisoning causes more deaths for children up to 6 years than all the contagious diseases combined. About half these deaths are caused by an overdose of drugs and the rest from drinking or eat-

ing cleaners, polishes, etc.

Dr. Hillman stressed that all such things should be out of reach of small children. That all bottles that have lost their labels should be thrown away, also old medicines, and that leftover fluids should never be put into soft drink bottles, or other such containers.

Also, Dr. Hillman said she wished we could go back to the time when medicine tasted like medicine and was not flavored to hide the bad taste. About 80 per cent of aspirin poisoning is from the pink coated type that is made for children. A short time ago a 3 year old died from eating chocolate covered quinine tablets. The 2 year old sister licked off the chocolate and threw the tablets under the bed and this undoubtedly saved her life, as it was found that there had been enough of the tablets to have killed three people.

Now spring cleaning time is here, it would be a good time to clean out the medicine cabinet—and put anything that might be harmful out of reach of small fingers.

(NOTE: The film *One Day's Poison* may be obtained from the Film Library here.)



When Carol Sissons, 13 year old, 2nd Class Guide with the 148th Company, Toronto, saw her old Guernsey friend "Henrietta" at the Royal Winter Fair, she took advantage of milking time to get some practice. Fraserdale Rex's Henrietta, owned by Mr. Jack Fraser, Fraserdale Farm, was Grand Champion Female at this year's Royal. Carol, who used to live at Fraserdale Farm, thinks she is very lucky to be trying for her Dairymaid Badge with a Grand Champion.



That's no piggy bank on the lap of bed-ridden Gary Carr, 10, but a week-old runt named "Sleepy." A kidney ailment didn't keep Gary from adopting "Sleepy," runt of a brood belonging to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carr, as a 4H project. Gary, who has to slip "Sleepy" the bottle quite frequently, says "he eats just like a pig."

THE DEVIL ON HIS SHOULDER . . .

(Continued from page 21)

plumbing? who was going to rip up a sewage pipe to see whether it was new or not . . .

And while Angus stood there, the devil came and sat on his shoulder and put his arm around his neck. Now the devil knows the two best ways to tempt a Scot. One is through his spirit of revenge. Revenge has been the theme of the Scot's literature, the spirit of his poetry and the battle cry of his regiments all through the centuries. "The old man's got it coming to him," the devil said.

The other best way to tempt a Scot is through his pocketbook. Angus picked up the sheet where Pete had figured. "You could save at least \$400," the devil whispered in his ear, "and the house would look exactly the same as the one you built before."

"I'll take till morning to think it over," Angus told Pete.

And because his heart was in the torment of temptation and writhing in the quest of decision, Angus took up his pipes that night. He began his march when the sun was below the goldenrod, level with the shadows. He was piping when the last red in the west had burned black and the moon had warmed from chilly white to a gold that winked in the dew. And he couldn't decide.

It was ten when Jean came down the road. Angus was surprised. He hadn't known that she was back this way. She stood off a step and Angus remained as hard and motionless as the rock on which he sat.

"We came home tonight and I heard you playing," she said.

"You came home to see me, no doubt?" Angus said, trying to make it sound sarcastic.

"Father had to come back to finish up a little business before we go to California. He's downtown now."

An acid remark as to what the business might be, burned the tip of his tongue, but Angus held it. Why let her know that he knew?

She came over and put her arms about his neck, and Angus hung tight to his pipes for fear that he might reciprocate? She kissed his cheek. "You think I'm fickle because I must stay with my father a little longer. And you think father is a Shylock. But you're wrong, Angus, and someday you may know it."

He said, "You better go home now before your father gets back

and finds you here. As long as you put your father ahead of me, Jeannie, it's no go with us."

She began to cry then and she still hung on. "I want both of you, Angus. You're both good men."

"I think you'd better go home," he told her.

She backed away then. "All right then, I'll be going. But Angus, I want you always to be doing the right thing when I'm gone. Even if you're no longer loving me. I want Father to see that you're his kind of man. Would you be promising before I go, Angus?"

Angus looked at her for a long minute, wondering at the fervor of her words. "Were you afraid I'd take to drink or something because of this?" he asked.

And she left him, crying softly as she disappeared in the moonlit shadows down the road.

A few minutes later, Father MacDonald pedalled up on his bicycle. "Just getting back from a call up Damascus way," he explained, "and I couldn't help but hear the pipes. It sort of does something to a Scot, you know, coming up out of a night like this. Would you mind playing me 'Road to the Isles' Angus? Then I'll promise you I'll be off."

Angus played it.

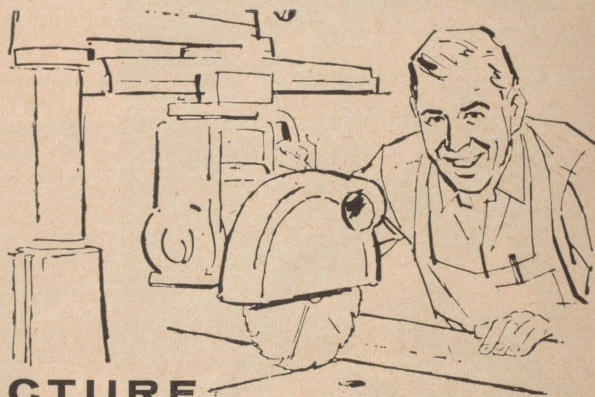
The priest, true to his promise,

threw his leg over the bicycle and pointed the headlamp homeward. He seemed a very busy man for a pastor, Angus thought. "I surely thank you," he said. "Man but I love to hear a Scot play pipes. Back in Edinburgh my father used to say that it was always a man of integrity who played the pipes. A bad man couldn't."

Angus thought, he doesn't know how near I am to proving his father wrong. Aloud he said, "Now that I find interesting, Father. Had your father reasons, no doubt?"

"Oh something about the song of the pipes being the music of the soul, you know, and if the soul be sick, how can there be such music . . . Just a whimsy, I'll grant you, but I'll always think of my father saying that when I hear the skirling of the drones. Good night, Angus."

Long after the priest had wheeled off down the road, Angus stewed in thought, his pipes dangling lifeless at his side. Father MacDonald hadn't given him a sermon, but just coming up to a fellow all of a sudden like that did something to you. So what was a man who played the pipes? A man with a soul. Well, suppose it was just an old Scot's whimsy, it was still a wholesome



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Sun Life of Canada
EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

whimsy. And up till this moment Angus had done a pretty fair job of being that sort of man. Why change?

Angus thought over the items on old Pete's sheet again, but this time the devil had been scared away from his shoulder. Angus wondered now what on earth could ever have made him consider such a proposition. And when he began thinking of Jean, the way she had pleaded with him, her arms about his neck and her tears, all of the spite and hardness went out of him. He jumped to his feet, swung his pipes over his shoulder in one mighty sweep and broke into the rousing strains of "Campbells Are Coming". Then he went to bed.

In the morning he placed his order with old Pete. "I know the old buzzard doesn't deserve it, and he won't give me credit for being honest when I could have fleeced him, but I'm going to build that house just like I said I would," he said.

So Angus built it. All that autumn he planned and planed and pounded. Just as Pete had prophesied, John Blair never came near to inspect the building and sometimes when the day had been unduly hard and Pete's laugh had a hint to it, Angus almost wished he had listened to the voice on his shoulder that day. But those were passing fancies only. At home after the sweat of the long day, and when he was alone with his pipes, he was glad.

The pipes were more than an instrument to Angus. They were a means of expressing a mood, and if that mood were unpleasant, they could be a means of blowing it away. So Angus played that fall, with the same spirit he had always put into them. He played best perhaps, when Jean wrote him. He still told himself of course that the affair was all over, but he couldn't quite tell this to his bagpipes.

Little by little the house took shape, and finally when the gray grass had flints of snow huddled about its roots, the house was done.

It was late when the helpers had drawn their last pay and were gone home. But Angus lingered. He didn't know it but he was in love with the place. He went down cellar and with his hammer he struck one of the basement blocks. It rang with strength. Solid. Last a lifetime. He looked above him and hammered a chip off a joist. He put the clean sliver in his mouth and it tasted good. Hem-

lock. Straight as a die and it would be just as straight fifty years from now. He went upstairs. He lifted a window and smiled at the easy way it hefted. Flawless white pine. No sapwood to bind a couple of months from now. He went to the top floor.

And when he did, he heard a car drive up the laneway. He looked out the bedroom window. It was the real estate man again. He bounced up the walk and pounded on the screen door. Angus went downstairs, gathering wrath as he went.

But at the door, the man from the city talked faster than Angus. "You've got the house all done?

Good. I have my client out in the car. I'd like to bring him in. You've met him perhaps? Mr. John Blair."

"I know him," Angus said sucking in his stomach. No use exploding till he got his money anyhow.

"Mr. Blair will want to see the place first and then we can finish our business. O.K.?"

So old John hobbled in, his brows pinched together, his lips tight as a vise and his precious old legal papers gripped in his gnarly hands. Angus thought, he's so tight you couldn't squeeze a flaxseed between his teeth with

(Continued on page 29)

5 GOOD REASONS WHY ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION ON YOUR FARM MEANS BIGGER PROFITS FOR YOU

1. **REDUCES FOOD SPOILAGE** by providing a constant storage temperature for fresh marketable produce at all times.
2. **PRESERVES FOOD QUALITY** by hampering the growth of harmful bacteria.
3. **PRESERVES VITAMIN CONTENT** of your produce by eliminating injurious effect of temperature changes.
4. **PRESERVES FOOD FLAVOR** as well as the freshness, color and texture of your produce — all its best selling features.
5. **IS ECONOMICAL** because it lets you sell produce all year round — and eliminates cutting, transporting and storing ice.



For free technical advice concerning electric refrigeration on your farm, contact your local Shawinigan office.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

The Month With The W.I.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL planned for Bazaar and School Fair. DALESVILLE had a demonstration on "Short Cuts of Home-Making; also had demonstrations on a Luncheon, and An Easter Dinner. FRONTIER decided to give two prizes at Fair—one for most exhibits and one for most prizes. JERUSALEM-BETHANY discussed fair work. LACHUTE heard report on the CIL Fashion Show which was very successful; voted a donation in support of proposed Home for the Aged. LAKEFIELD made plans for Bazaar. Their project for the year is helping to pay for a crippled lady being kept in a comfortable home. MILLE ISLES renewed their membership in the C.A.C. MORIN HEIGHTS sponsored a handicraft exhibit for the girls of the Morin Heights Intermediate School; are collecting for the Red Cross Drive. PIONEER brought clothing for the Unitarian Service Committee. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END completed a quilt for the Red Cross.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE asked members to bring and buy at the next meeting to increase the sick fund. GRAND CASCAPEDIA heard many reports; made several donations. MATAPEDIA decided to write a branch history; had a display of many fancy articles of handiwork that will be on sale at the Garden Festival. PORT DANIEL presented a gift to a member who had perfect attendance for the past two years. RESTIGOUCHE sent chocolates to a sick friend; planned a home cooking sale.

BROME:

ABERCORN sent three crib blankets to Cecil Memorial Home; received a parcel from Esmond Mills; received two new members. AUSTIN presented an anniversary gift to member; received remnants from T. Eaton Co., Can.-Celanese; Esmond Mills and a bath mat set from Henry Morgan's; distributed garden seeds to children. KNOWLTON'S LANDING bought a gift for a member; brought in articles for summer sale; appointed delegates for County and Provincial Conventions. SUTTON tied five large quilts and two crib quilts for Red Cross.

COMPTON:

BROOKBURY donated \$5.00 to Bishopton Intermediate School for hot lunches; bought an electric coffee maker. BURY heard articles on Change in Farm Policy and Powdered Skim Milk and the New Postage Stamp Commemorating ACWW; sent \$43.00 to Service Fund; renewed 10 subscriptions to Federated News; subscribed to C.A.C. Bulletin; took out membership in U.N. for Branch Citizenship Convenor; made 200 bedpads for Cancer Society in March; realized \$26.35 from sale of quilt. Two articles of wearing apparel over 100 years old were on display, a shawl and a widow's mourning veil. COOKSHIRE saw films on "Migration From Acadia to Louisiana", "Quebec Furs", "Laurentian Vacation Spot", "Ausable Chasm", and "The Winter Carnival in Quebec"; distributed leaflet on flowers to members. EAST ANGUS

realized \$28.50 from paper drive; held rug course with Miss Runnells as Instructor. EAST CLIFTON received pamphlets from Department of Agriculture in Toronto with hints on buying eggs, easy fish casserole receipts, etc. SAWYERSVILLE entertained County President and County Secretary as well as members from Scotstown and East Angus Branches; brought in articles for Save the Children Fund. SCOTSTOWN voted \$10.00 to Red Cross; made 30 Cancer pads.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST heard reports from all convenors. EARDLEY held their Annual Meeting. KAZABA ZUA also held annual meeting. LOWER EARDLEY exchanged seeds as their roll call; saw films on "England and Scotland" and "A Canoe Trip"; presented a gift to former secretary. RUPERT heard talk on Gatineau Co-op Medical; voted \$10.00 to Red Cross. Roll call: "Easter Hat Parade" made of kitchen utensils. WAKEFIELD heard talk on Dental Hygiene by Dr. Leduc; a letter of thanks was read from Unitarian Service Committee, for donation of clothing.

HUNTINGDON:

DEWITTVILLE heard talk by editor of Family Herald and Macdonald Farm Journal. DUNDEE had demonstration on piecing a quilt; remodelled old hats. FRANKLIN heard talk on treatment and care of plants. HEMMINGFORD had demonstration of shells from East African coast; had White Elephant sale. HOWICK heard report on public speaking contest; saw demonstration on making slip covers. HUNTINGDON brought potholders for sale; heard talk on: Facts, Fingers, Fun, by two ladies who attended. RIVERFIELD received garden seeds, had quiz on agriculture; heard talk on planting and treating bulbs and plants.

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE received, for future sale, a pair of hand-knitted stocks; had short course on rug making.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS purchased first aid manuals; read thank-you letters; sent get well cards to the sick.

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER heard reports on Christmas parcels which were given to 32 old people in the hospital; remembered shut-ins and cards were sent to former members; sent to scrap books to Korea; donated to Springhill Disaster Fund and Care.

PONTIAC:

BEECH GROVE brought in quilt blocks; discussed exhibits for fall fairs. BRISTOL has done some repair work to Community Hall; discussed plans for card party. CLARENDON donated \$50.00 to Pontiac Community Hospital Auxiliary to buy surgical instruments; \$10.00 to Rosemere Home. \$10.00 to Brook-

dale Home, \$10.00 to Maple Grove Cemetery, \$10.00 to Shawville Village Cemetery, 75 saucers to Shawville High School Cafeteria. They also donated money to buy cakes for dance in aid of Pontiac Community Hospital; heard paper on the propagation of the Selkirk rust-proof wheat. ELMSIDE donated articles to complete three layettes for Unitarian Relief; shipped several pounds of used clothing for relief in other countries. FORT COULONGE heard papers on agriculture and "The Faithful Few"; donated money to Red Cross. Quyon heard reports from all convenors. SHAWVILLE heard articles on ACWW stamp and "Eggs"; presented prizes for Bridge Marathon; suggested that County Convention discuss necessity of obtaining a father's consent for a surgical operation. WYMAN heard reports from all convenors.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER sent Easter gifts to shut-ins; several thank-you cards and letters read; had questions and answers on W.I. Handbook; collected for Red Cross.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND had a contest on rolls. GORE had discussions on "Methods of Raising Money" and "Duties of Convenors"; gifts given to two new mothers; made presentation to two members for perfect attendance; purchased a wedding gift; gave prizes for Richmond County Exhibition. RICHMOND HILL presented gifts to 8 members for perfect attendance; donated \$5.00 for children's department in Agricultural Fair; sent sunshine baskets to people who were ill. RICHMOND Y.W.I. had a sale of remnants and an auction of home made candy. SHIPTON catered for a Golden Wedding Anniversary and realized \$41.00 from same; sold aprons, holders and doilies for \$11.55; gave gifts to past-president and secretary and to two members going to Great Britain; drawing on tea cloth brought \$14.50; are co-sponsoring Cancer Drive; are sending the book "The King Tree" to New Zealand as a gift with exchange of programmes. SPOONER POND sold quilt with proceeds of \$52.85; heard paper on trading stamps and items from CAC bulletin; had quiz on Do's and Don't's.

ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD had 19 members present; presented gift to past secretary and a life-membership to past

president; had three contests with small prizes given. Roll call was answered by giving member country of U.N.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT entertained several guests at their meeting at which a dinner was served; made a presentation to Mrs. Pearson for assembling quilt blocks; held a Chinese Auction. BELVIDERE heard articles on Care of Linoleum and Canada's Growth and Population; helped at Cancer Dressing Station. BROMPTON ROAD held a Food Sale; heard some hints on Hot Beds and Cold Frames and an article on "Queen's Forthcoming Visit to Canada". LENNOXVILLE forwarded 10 subscriptions to Federated News; helped at Cancer Dressing Station; sponsored French Conversation Classes and issued certificates to those who took full course; heard an article from C.A.C. paper re sizes of children's shoes and labels for all clothing. MILBY held a doughnut contest; had a demonstration on making Easter table decorations; drew up a Resolution asking that Legislation be enforced regarding the Dumping of Garbage in rivers, in fields and on roadsides.

STANSTEAD:

AYER'S CLIFF discussed attending the Prov. Convention and sending exhibits to handicraft display; planned a paper drive and decided that secretary's records should be put in safe keeping. BEEBE heard reports from all convenors. HATLEY discussed Holiday House; heard report on executive meeting. HATLEY CENTRE donated prizes in grades 1 to 6 inclusive in local school; donated their share to the books of knowledge in school; planned trip to B. F. Goodrich rubber plant in nearby town. MINTON had sale of remnants; made plans to entertain annual county meeting. STANSTEAD NORTH heard papers by two convenors; gave \$25.00 towards their local school's Grade IX trip to Boston; renewed C.A.C. membership; received as a gift an engraved plaque for Catherine Mackenzie Memorial picnic table. TOMIFOBIA discussed Holiday House. WAY'S MILLS heard a report by a member on her visit to Health Unit; welcomed a new member; entered quilt blocks in Tweedsmuir contest and assembled quilt for Dixville Home for Retarded Boys.

20th ANNUAL WI PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

THE 20th annual Public Speaking Contest sponsored by Chateauguay-Huntingdon Counties' Women's Institutes was held in the Hemmingford High School, Friday evening, March 20th.

Contestants from Franklin Centre, Howick, Huntingdon, Orms-town and Hemmingford High Schools took part. All these contestants were winners of contests held in their local schools prior to the final competition.

Chairman for the evening was Mrs. Harold Palmer, County WI President. Mrs. Palmer expressed

the feeling of all WI members. The WI has always been concerned with the general education of children, and, by sponsoring the public speaking contest, pupils are given the opportunity of learning the basic elements of speaking in public — to learn to articulate and to express an idea and opinion before an audience.

Mrs. Harold Robertson, County Convenor of Education, then called on the nineteen contestants, one at a time, to the platform to present their speeches. All were interesting and well presented.

Mr. Brash, Supervisor of English, Province of Quebec, was adjudicator. Prior to announcing the

winners, Mr. Brash gave a few words of congratulation, advice and encouragement to the participating students. One of the main things in public speaking is to get in tune with your audience. Other important factors are originality of topic and clarity of speech.

Certificates and prizes were awarded winners by Mrs. Ward Rember, Past County President and Prov. Convenor of Education.

Mrs. Janet Reddick, 1st County Vice-President thanked the various people and convenors who helped make the event a success.

The following are contestants' pictures in their respective groups.

RECIPE PAGE

Macdonald Favorites

ONE of the best ways to build an interesting recipe collection — or expand one — is by exchanging time-tested favorites. This is a grand custom. But we tend to swap mainly with those we talk on the phone, or visit with across the back fence every day. Mrs. Jones discovers something deliciously different, and soon it has become popular with many of her friends and neighbours. But Mrs. Jones is justified if she

doesn't want her delectable discovery served by every hostess in the community, until the fad has worn off. How many times have you known this to happen?

A solution to the problem? — Keep a few recipes a secret, at least for a little while, and get new ideas from farther afield. For a few of these ideas, the following home-tested recipes have been sent in by readers in Luskville and Beech Grove.

Tuna Fish Dish

- 1 lb spaghetti
- 2 small tins tuna fish
- 1 tin cream of tomato soup
- 1 jar cheese spread
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped onion

Cook spaghetti in boiling water with $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt. Add to boiled spaghetti: soup, tuna fish, cheese and onion. Pour into greased casserole dish. Top with 10 crushed crackers. Bake in 350 degree oven, approx. 1 hours.

Mrs. Jessie Faris

Date Cake

- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb pitted dates. Cut dates. Add 2 tsp and 1 cup hot water. Let stand while mixing the following:
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening or butter
- 1 cup white sugar
- 2 eggs well beaten
- 1 cup chopped walnuts
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
- 1 tsp baking powder
- pinch salt

Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs, walnuts, vanilla, then date mixture. Mix well. Add flour and baking powder and salt, sifted together. Bake at 350 to 375 degrees for 30 minutes.

(Note: this batter is quite thin)
Ida Olm

Apple Roll

- Sift together:
- 2 cups flour
- 1 tsp. salt
- 3 tbsp. sugar
- 4 tsp. baking powder
- Cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk. Mix and roll out to

about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness. Spread with 4 chopped apples and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins. Roll up and slice in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch slices. Place cut side down in a pan of hot syrup, made with 2 cups hot water and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar. Dot with butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes or until lightly browned. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

Alma Hobbs

Dream Cake

- 1 cup flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
- 2 tbsp. white sugar
- Cream well. Pack in square cake pan.
- Bake at 350 degrees 15 minutes.

Filling

- 2 eggs
- 1 cup brown sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla
- 1 cup chopped walnuts
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coconut

- 2 tbsp. flour
- pinch of salt
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- Bake in moderate oven until golden brown.

Mrs. Andrew Bennett

Ship Wreck

Into the bottom of a buttered baking dish slice 2 large onions. Over this place thin slices of five medium sized potatoes. Place a thick layer of hamburger (about 1 lb) next, then $\frac{1}{2}$ cup uncooked rice and 1 cup diced celery. Season each layer with salt and pepper. Top with 1 can of cream of tomato soup and 1 can of boiling water. Cover and bake two hours in a moderate oven.

Mrs. Kenneth Campbell

Recipe for Active Old Age

"I loved my work, and on the whole, I have loved my fellow workers."

[*Ernest Thesinger, veteran British actor, talking about his fifty years on the stage.*]



A Pyrex baking dish is preferred by many and has remarkable qualities of endurance. One can take it right out of the ice box and put it into a hot oven without fear of breakage.

Helpful Hints

Season meat half-way through the cooking period rather than at the beginning. This helps to retain the flavour within the meat.

Put a few drops of vinegar into the water in which you poach eggs. This will help to keep them firm, and prevent them from sticking to the pan.

Warming raisins and currants before adding them to a cake not only improves the flavour but prevents them from collecting at the bottom.

Mix a few grains of salt and mustard to ground coffee to improve the flavour. Mustard also helps to improve the flavour of instant coffee.

Half a pound of American cheese will yield two cups of grated cheese.

Half a pint of whipping cream yields 2 cups whipped.

One medium orange gives approx. 1/3 cup juice and the rind of this orange will produce 2 tbsp. when grated.

Distress Signals?

"Always flatter men with coloured waistcoats, beards, handlebar moustaches, or any other distinguishing characteristic not put there by nature. They have

assumed these odd things because they are not sure of themselves and wish to be noticed. Notice them kindly. It is quite easy and does no harm. I speak from experience, as I too wear odd hats and have bright linings to my suits. I realize these are compensations for an unattractive appearance and fear of criticism."

[John Betjeman, *British poet.*]

There's No Pleasing a Woman

"When taken out to dine, wives do not choose what they would like, but instead the cheapest item on the menu. They decline to have a drink at all. They cannot resist peering at the bill, and they like to spoil the whole pleasure of the affair by announcing that it is far too expensive in any case. This is every bit as true of poached eggs on toast in a café as of caviare and champagne in the greatest restaurants in the land. Now, none of this happens when they are not wives. But within a week of the ring going on, this reaction to being taken out is entirely normal. As a result it doesn't happen very often, leading to that frightful situation 'You never take me out now!'"

[Kevin Fitzgerald speaking about the oddities of women.]

Feeling Cold? Scream!

"One cannot — so it strikes me — explain what it is like to be bitterly, unspeakably cold, because cold hurts in a way that heat does not, and there is some barrier in the mind which prevents us from bringing together the sensation of pain and the expression of it. The nearest one can get is a scream, and it has to be a genuine scream inspired by the pain of the moment — you cannot write it down afterwards."

[Gerald Priestland, *British newsman in the United States, describing a cold spell in Ottawa.*]

The Teacher Taught

"My students bring with them something I could never obtain for myself, because from all the corners of the globe they bring their lives, their understanding, their backgrounds, and above all, they bring themselves."

[Stuart Milner, who teaches English in a London Technical College.]

ADVERTISING DEADLINE

JUNE 1st.

(Continued from page 25)

a sledge hammer. I wonder what he'll find wrong. Plenty, you may be sure.

They went through the house. John Blair ahead, then the agent, then Angus. When John Blair looked at the floor, Angus looked at the ceiling, Angus looked at the ceiling, Angus looked at the floor. And only the agent talked. But finally the two Scots faced and their eyes held. John Blair said grudgingly, "Well, I suppose it will do."

They went downstairs and when they got to the built-in cupboard, the old man's fingers ungnarled from his papers and he smacked them flat on the sideboard. He peeled a check from the top of the sheaf and handed it to Angus. Angus looked at it. Nothing to complain about there.

Then John thrust out a second paper. "Here," he said, this is yours too."

Angus looked blank.

John Blair didn't seem to relish explaining. "Don't know what that daughter of mine ever saw in a

pipe-tooting lunkhead like you, but she would have you. Been crying around ever since we left and telling me how I was all wrong about you. She drove me to this, so she did!"

"To what?"

John faced his embarrassment frankly. He said, "Angus, this was a trap to catch you. It was myself that put old Pete up to tempting you like that. I thought up the whole idea and then I went home to Jean and I told her and I said, 'Now we'll see once and for all what this man of yours is made of. And if I'm right, I'm expecting to hear no more of him. If I'm wrong he can have my apologies and my daughter too'... That's how much I thought of you, Angus. Well, I'm apologizing now and my daughter's outside in the car. And here's the deed to the house."

It was too sudden and too much for Angus. "I can't take it, John. I won't."

"Then I'll give it to Jean. It's all the same. She'll take it."

At the door he paused and Angus thought he saw a bit of

smile teasing the old man's lips. "All right, drat it. You two have had your way, so why aren't you happy about it?"

And when Angus came to life he cried, "Jeannie! Where are you, Jeannie?"

She was coming up the pathway, running, laughing, crying, and otherwise acting in that rather pitiful way women have of expressing ecstasy. But this time Angus ran too. She melted into his hungry arms and nestled the smooth warmth of her cheek against the stubble of his own. "Do you understand now?" she asked.

He hugged her tighter and looked over the softness of her shoulder at the house. Their house! It was a wonderful feeling until he thought of that day at the lumberyard again—that day when the devil sat on his shoulder. For one awful moment he shuddered. But the next instant he felt marvelous again. He almost wished he had brought his bagpipes along.

But for once the bagpipes could wait till morning.

Path of the Pioneer

TO anyone who can recall the twenties, the sight of an old steam engine brings back many a fond memory. For in those bursting days of gay plenty when the world was beginning to move too fast for the horse but was as yet unconvinced that gasoline was safe to use for anything but cleaning the spots off trousers, the steam engine was the undisputed monarch of the farm.

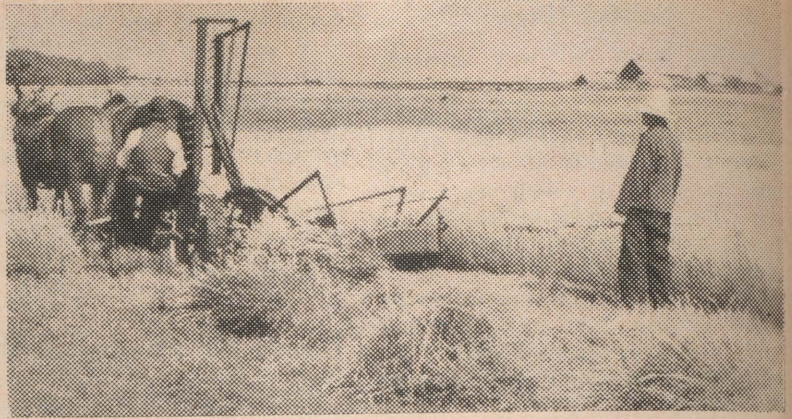
Threshing day in that balmy age was an event that for an eager farm lad, rivalled fair day and Hallowe'en night in its appeal. The steam engine, complete with belching stack and shrieking whistle could be heard long before it could be seen, and when it finally came in sight pulling its separator and water tank behind it, it was the signal for all the children and dogs of the household to rush out to meet it.

The coming of the old time steam threshing engine meant a houseful of good food and humoured neighbors as well, for threshing in those days required a crew of at least a dozen men and sometimes many more.

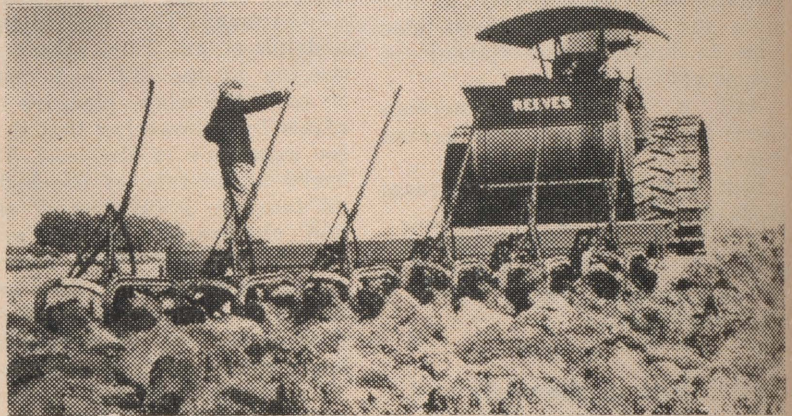
In the west, the steamer was also given the job of breaking sod, a task seldom granted in the east, and when the first gasoline tractors tried to take the job away from it, the arguments about the worth of the two forms of power were often as spirited and stubborn as a debate over politics or religion.

The last steamer made in Canada seems to have been manufactured by George White & Co. at London, Ontario about 1925, but the indestructible nature of the iron horses kept many of them in use many years after that.

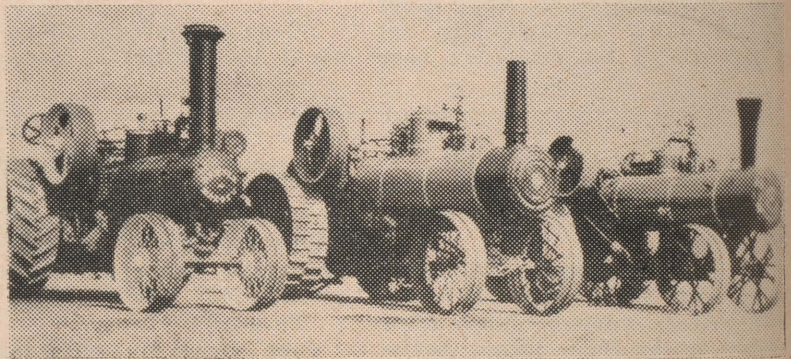
So many men have shared the lovely memories of the old steamers that several museums have sprung up in Canada to preserve those machines still remaining. One of these is near Forest, Ontario, another at Wetaskawin, Alta., and the most celebrated is the Western Development Museum at Saskatoon, which provided these pictures.



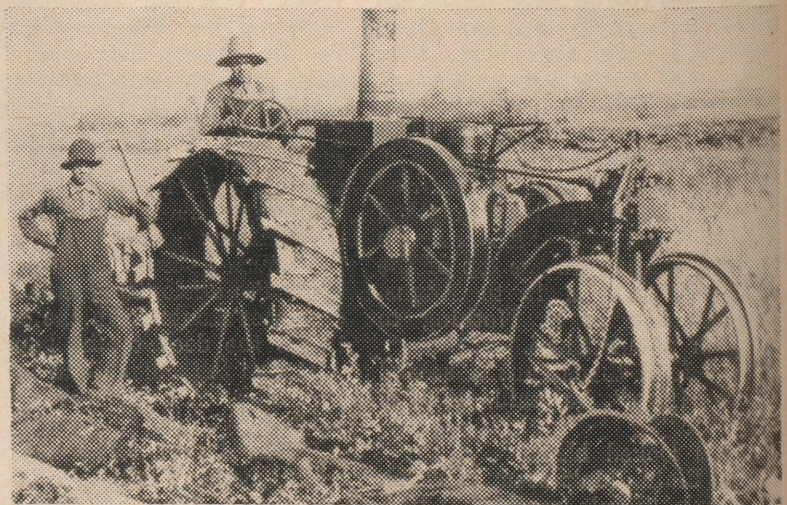
I.H.C. Reaper. This machine preceded the binder about 1880.



32-120 Reeves and 12 bottom plough. Such outfits broke much of the virgin prairie sod.



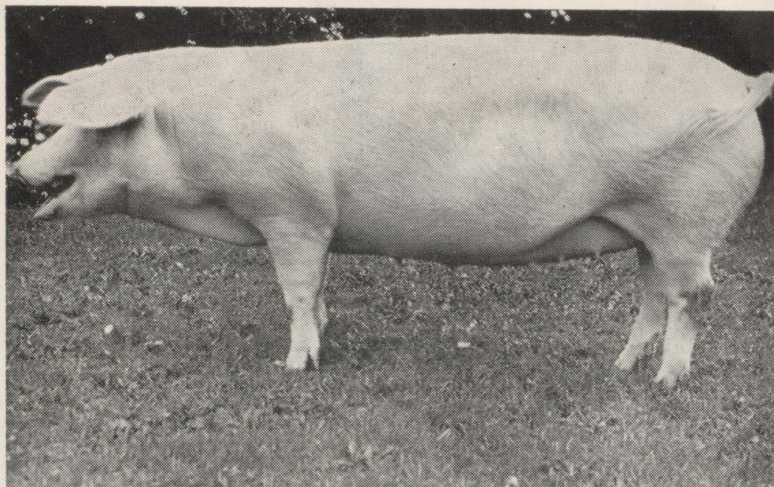
A group of prairie steamers at the Western Development Museum, Saskatoon.



8-16 Mogul I.H.C. primitive model of a gas tractor.

Now is the Time to Buy

LANDRACE!



"Something to talk about!"

The merits of this great Danish bacon breed can no longer be in doubt. As a purebred it earned the highest average Advanced Registry score of any of the four breeds tested last year. (Average score for Landrace for 1958 was 84. Yorkshire 80, Lacombe 83.)

And in its first year of competition as a major breed, the Landrace won the carcass championship at the 1958 Royal Winter Fair.

But to its stellar qualities as a purebred must also be added its phenomenal capability as a crossing animal. Crossed with the Yorkshire, the Landrace produces a pig of marked superiority in mothering ability, growth rate and feed efficiency. And recent official tests have shown that the progeny of such a crossbred sow, mated back to either Landrace or York will grade over 20% more A's.

Crosses with other breeds or combinations of breeds show equal promise.

Is it any wonder that in the year just past the Landrace has trebled its registrations in Canada?

Send stamp today for a sample copy of "The Canadian Landrace Bulletin"

You'll be surprised!

The Canadian Landrace Swine Ass'n

Ormstown, Que.



THE MACDONALD LASSIE